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## New Wave of Strikes Hits Spain

Tester Killed; 1,000 Are Idled

MADRID, Feb. 25 (UPI)—A new wave of strikes and a today left more than 1,000 workers idle throughout Spain. A fatal incident, the first post-Franco era, was reported from the southeastern Ebro, where police clashed with rock-throwing protesters and killed one of them. The protests, he said, had been on the crowd.

Governor of Alicante Province, the death of 30-year-old clerk Teofilo del Valle was the culmination of a series of street protests in the province. He said, had increasingly more violent. Provinces are traditionally the last stronghold of Francoism when they civil war 37 years ago. Governor appeared to demand to "express their indignation lawfully and peacefully, so that an authentic Spain can be built in our and without extremism."

**Challenge to King**  
Leftist-inspired strikes and protests that have marked the Franco era are the challenge to the three-old regime of King Juan Carlos. To deal with street protests had occasionally been hit by smoke flares or tear gas, never, until last night.

**Pay and Politics**  
Alicante governor said anti-riot gear was not used against the Ebro crowd. "I had to use their arms, and I was wounding the attackers and arresting others," he said. He said the slain man had a bad cold.

**Pay and Politics**  
Strikes and protests are centered on pay demands, often linked to political issues such as an amnesty for prisoners and labor freedom. The government in the strikes are a systematic attempt on the part of groups to precipitate wide change.

**Pay and Politics**  
Main areas of unrest were Barcelona, region in the east, the southern city of Seville, and a period of quiet, Madrid. In Barcelona Province, more than 10,000 construction workers strike. In Seville, a general strike, a general called by underground groups idled 45,000 people and shut down businesses, food markets, restaurants and urban transport system.

**Pay and Politics**  
The strike was called to protest police brutality during a demonstration last week for the release of strike agitators arrested past days. Seville, 1,200 transport workers defied city orders to end strike or face dismissal. In more than 4,000 industrial workers were fired from their jobs for refusing to strike in support of pay and demands for labor freedom.

**Pay and Politics**  
A series of new violence marked day-old truckers' strike as stopped the supply of vegetables and other goods capital.



Cuban Premier Fidel Castro speaking at the Soviet party congress in Moscow yesterday.

## At Soviet Party Congress

## Reds Continue Anti-Revisionist Line

MOSCOW, Feb. 25 (AP)—Communist officials, following a line taken by Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev, lashed out today at revisionists within their ranks. They frequently named China as an example but they also strongly hinted at anger with the French and Italian Communist parties, which have asserted independence from Moscow on some ideological issues.

On the second day of the 26th congress of the Soviet Communist party, speakers endorsed Mr. Brezhnev's keynote address, delivered yesterday, and detailed some of the Kremlin leader's complaints.

**Challenge to King**  
A speaker also elaborated on Mr. Brezhnev's criticism of Soviet economic managers, a sign that there may be a purge in some ministries.

**Challenge to King**  
Vladimir Shcherbitsky, the Russian party chief, warned of "the danger of infiltration into Communist parties by revisionist influences of the rightist or leftist type [or] by nationalistic and other views alien to the ideology of the working class." That reported.

**Challenge to King**  
He named Maoism as such a threat, but Western observers saw the remarks as aimed more at the French and Italian Communist parties, which have rejected Moscow's strict interpretation of party dogma and have opted for participation in the democratic parliamentary systems in their countries.

**Challenge to King**  
"It is the sacred duty of every Communist and workers' party,"

of every Marxist-Leninist to defend proletarian internationalism," said Mr. Shcherbitsky, a protégé of Mr. Brezhnev on the ruling Politburo.

Mr. Shcherbitsky also criticized the Soviet State Planning and State Supply Ministries, but the substance of his remarks was not revealed. He probably was following up Mr. Brezhnev's remarks about the failure of managers to supply enough consumer goods to the public during the last five-year period.

**Challenge to King**  
Cuban Premier Fidel Castro told the congress that revolution cannot be stopped in the world, and that the world "fully belongs to Socialism and Communism."

**Challenge to King**  
"One cannot stop the processes of change taking place in the world," Mr. Castro said. "Nobody can export revolution and impose it by means of war. But neither can anybody hamper the people from carrying out revolutions."

**Challenge to King**  
It was the closest Mr. Castro came to referring to Angola, where thousands of Cuban troops have helped the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola gain control.

**Challenge to King**  
Edward Giersek, Poland's party chief and one of the Kremlin's closest allies in Eastern Europe, urged the "strengthening of ideological unity among the forces of Socialism."

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**Challenge to King**  
He did not rule out, however, that the Lebanese government, which has been handling the case, conceded to some form of demand.

**Challenge to King**  
Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Dykes, the director and deputy director, respectively, of the USIA's regional printing plant were dragged from their car while driving to work through a leftist-controlled area of Beirut Oct. 22.

**Challenge to King**  
Although no group ever claimed responsibility for the abduction, police and other official sources have indicated that left-Lebanese militiamen took the pair and then turned them over to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

**Challenge to King**  
The PFLP has denied involvement with the kidnapping. The embassy spokesman said that U.S. officials were told to "be at a certain place at 5:30 p.m. We didn't know what would happen in advance. That's all."

**Challenge to King**  
The place turned out to be (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Ford Barely Defeats Reagan, Carter Wins in First Primary

### Democrats Put Udall 2d In N.H. Test

By David S. Broder

MANCHESTER, N.H., Feb. 25 (UPI)—Jimmy Carter reaped a clear victory over four rivals in the New Hampshire presidential primary yesterday and was established today as a serious contender for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The former Georgia governor declared to cheering supporters that he would win the nomination on the first ballot.

"Everybody knows I'll go all the way," the jubilant victor said last night. "Being from the South is no handicap this year."

Mr. Carter told reporters in Boston this morning that he had proved he could win anywhere and predicted he would win the Democratic party's nomination on the convention's first ballot.

Mr. Carter outdistanced two liberal challengers, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona and Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana, as the nation's first primary attracted a large turnout of voters. He got 29 per cent of the vote compared with Rep. Udall's 24 per cent and Sen. Bayh's 18.

Former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma, who had hoped to get in the top three here, finished fourth, slightly ahead of Sargent Shriver, the 1972 Democratic vice-presidential candidate.

**Write-Ins for Humphrey**  
A write-in campaign for Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota drew about 6 per cent of the vote, while Gov. George Wallace of Alabama received write-ins totaling about 1 per cent.

**Write-Ins for Humphrey**  
Under the New Hampshire system, the results of the convention poll involving Mr. Carter and his four major challengers are not binding on the convention delegates who are elected separately.

**Write-Ins for Humphrey**  
With all precincts reported, the Democratic convention delegate count was Mr. Carter 14 and Rep. Udall 3. The other Democratic contenders won no pledged delegates.

**Write-Ins for Humphrey**  
Mr. Carter, who arrived this morning in Boston to campaign for next Tuesday's Massachusetts primary, said, "The most significant thing about the New Hampshire primary is the broad base of support I received."

**Write-Ins for Humphrey**  
He said at a news conference: "It shows voters don't like to be put into little boxes, expected to vote for one person because he's liberal, another because he's con-

Republicans		
Ford	54,786	51 %
Reagan	53,544	49 %
Democrats		
Carter	22,842	29 %
Udall	18,597	24 %
Bayh	12,563	16 %
Harris	8,826	11 %
Shriver	6,649	9 %

### Both Sides See Victory In GOP Race

By Jules Witcover

MANCHESTER, N.H., Feb. 25 (UPI)—President Ford barely edged out former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California in New Hampshire's presidential primary election yesterday.

In terms of Republican convention delegates pledged, Mr. Ford did much better, however, winning 18 delegates to Mr. Reagan's 3. But political observers noted that Ford-pledged delegates were generally well-known members of the state Republican party and thus were more familiar to voters than most of the Reagan delegates.

Mr. Ford, who got just less than 51 per cent of the vote, told aides today his victory was "a great springboard" to the Republican nomination and to victory in the November presidential election. The President, who became chief executive on the resignation of Richard Nixon, has never run in a national election before. This was the year's first presidential primary.

"If we win a couple more, and I think we will, we'll be ready for the finals, and I think we'll win there, too," Mr. Ford told a meeting of his senior staff at the White House.

His press secretary, Ron Nessen, said Mr. Reagan "went all out in campaigning. He gave it his best shot and couldn't win it."

**Moral Victory**  
Mr. Reagan, who received more than 49 per cent and led for a time in early returns, saw it quite differently. He said at a news conference before the final results were tallied that "I feel what's happened tonight is a victory." He claimed a moral victory at the least, in view of his pre-election stated goal of 40 per cent of the vote in the contest against an incumbent president.

**Moral Victory**  
But Rogers Morton, a White House adviser, dismissed the Reagan claim, saying in a television interview this morning: "There seems to be a lot of rhetoric about the advantages of coming in second in this primary. I heard the Democratic candidates say they achieved all their goals when they ran second and third."

**Moral Victory**  
"This is a new politics. I have (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Democrat Jimmy Carter after his New Hampshire victory.

servative, rural or urban, blue-collar or executive.

"I don't have any fear of other candidates now," he said, predicting that he would finish "high" in Massachusetts.

The other Democratic candidates put the best face they could on yesterday's results.

**Write-Ins for Humphrey**  
Rep. Udall said he was "very happy" at placing second. "From my standpoint, it was a real victory," he said. "You always like to come in first and I congratulate Jimmy here for coming in first. Jimmy is always better than second—but we had two goals. One was to finish a strong second if we couldn't be first, and we did that. And the second goal was to come in front of all the other

liberal candidates of the Democratic party."

Sen. Bayh said his placing third was enough encouragement to keep him in the race. "We've said all along that if we could finish third, I'd be very happy with it," he said.

**Write-Ins for Humphrey**  
Former Sen. Harris, who mounted a low-budget, populist campaign against big business that got virtually no help from Oklahoma's party organization, said he had hoped to do better than fourth place.

**Write-Ins for Humphrey**  
Mr. Shriver said he was encouraged in spite of finishing fifth and looked forward to doing better in Massachusetts. Mr. Shriver, a former ambassador to the Soviet Union, said he was encouraged in spite of finishing fifth and looked forward to doing better in Massachusetts.

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## OECD Is Focus of Drive

## U.S. Pressing Major Nations For Strong Anti-Bribery Code

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Feb. 25 (NYT)—The United States is advocating international agreements with its trading partners in an effort to control bribery by multinational corporations.

**Challenge to King**  
A center of the activity is Paris, where the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is drawing up a code of standards for the multinationals.

**Challenge to King**  
A text on bribery has been approved by the 24 member countries from Western Europe, North America and developed Asia, and officials report that the language is stronger than a draft prepared four months ago.

**Challenge to King**  
As a follow-up to the voluntary code, which would rely only on moral suasion, U.S. officials say they are considering instituting a new round of international negotiations to force disclosure of commission payments by corporations to foreign agents.

**Challenge to King**  
This is the aim of legislation that Congress is preparing in Washington to apply to U.S. corporations.

**Challenge to King**  
International Disclosure  
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Paul Becker said that no final decisions had yet been taken by the Ford administration, but that if the green light were received, the United States would press for international disclosure agreements both within the framework of the OECD in Paris and the "multinational trade negotiations in Geneva."

**Challenge to King**  
Another senior U.S. official, concluding that the United States had experienced "massive embarrassment and a massive disaster" as a result of the bribery hearings in Washington, noted, however, that any international anti-bribery code would be extremely difficult to operate.

**Challenge to King**  
U.S. businessmen contend that they have to bribe foreign officials because their competitors are doing so and because some foreign officials demand illicit payments before awarding a contract.

**Challenge to King**  
The theory is that if companies were forced to disclose to purchasing governments the names of foreign sales agents and the amount of payments made to swing a deal, bribery might be checked, at least in the industrialized countries.

**Challenge to King**  
About 80 per cent of all multi-

**Challenge to King**  
The new law on names, adopted by the Presidium of the Albanian People's Assembly, includes the following provisions:

**Challenge to King**  
"Citizens who have first names which are unsuitable from a political, ideological or moral viewpoint and surnames which are dishonorable are obliged to change them."

**Challenge to King**  
"The changing of unsuitable first names and dishonorable surnames will be completed by Dec. 31, 1976. If the request (for change of name) is presented by the established deadline, the changing of the first names and surnames will take place at the recommendation of social organizations."

**Challenge to King**  
"The decision to change unsuitable first names and dishonorable surnames will be made by the executive committee of people's councils of districts concerned."

**Challenge to King**  
The law also provides that newborn babies cannot be registered unless their names meet "political, ideological and moral" criteria. In cases where parents refuse compliance, the babies will be given names by local authorities.

**Challenge to King**  
What constitutes an "unsuitable" name is not known. Western diplomats who follow Albanian affairs speculated that this provision may involve traditional Islamic names among Albania's largely Moslem population. According to the Western diplomats' speculation, the Albanians may feel that the prophet's name, Mohammed, should not be given to a man living in an atheist Marxist state.

**Challenge to King**  
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## Ideology the Key in New Hampshire Voting

By R.W. Apple Jr.

CONCORD, N.H., Feb. 25 (NYT)—In the end, the most important thing to the voters of New Hampshire was neither television campaigns nor platform personalities nor early-morning visits to plant gates. It was ideology.

**Challenge to King**  
Most of the conservative Republicans, a New York Times-CBS News poll of voters across the state showed, chose Ronald Reagan, former governor of California, and most of the liberal Republicans chose President Ford, with the moderates divided.

**Challenge to King**  
Precisely the same thing happened among the Democrats, with Jimmy Carter, former governor of Georgia, the favorite of conservatives and Rep. Morris Udall

of Arizona the favorite of liberals. Because no candidate appealed across ideological lines—something Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter, among others, had hoped to do—one of the principal messages delivered by the electorate in this state was negative: Not until other primaries are held will front-runners become evident.

**Challenge to King**  
Among other implications in this first presidential primary, as shown by the poll, were the following:

**Challenge to King**  
Sargent Shriver, the liberal former Peace Corps director, appeared to be on the brink of elimination from the race, having won less than 1 vote in 10. He will need a remarkable comeback in the Massachusetts primary next week to remain a credible candidate.

**Challenge to King**  
Rep. Udall established himself, at least temporarily, as the favorite of the Democratic party's liberal wing—a position that he will try to solidify next week—after having stumbled badly in early liberal conventions and in the Iowa caucuses.

**Challenge to King**  
Former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma performed creditably, but he failed to make the point that he had sought to make—that his populism appealed to the powerless. Instead, he merely assembled a miniature version of Eugene McCarthy's 1968 base here, dominated by the young, the liberal, the well educated and the white-collar workers.

**Challenge to King**  
Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana lost ground to both Rep. Udall and Mr. Carter.

**Challenge to King**  
Mr. Reagan's strength in New Hampshire, in addition to his appeal to conservatives, lay among lower-status voters—those who did not graduate from high school, blue-collar workers. He also appealed more to voters who said that they had made up their minds on the basis of issues.

**Challenge to King**  
Not Part of the Crowd  
Large numbers of Reagan supporters also mentioned that they liked him because he was a leader and because he was not "part of the crowd."

**Challenge to King**  
Mr. Ford, on the other hand, benefited from what the electorate took to be his superior personal qualities, particularly his reputation for honesty.

**Challenge to King**  
Not surprisingly, the Californian, as the outsider attempting to get in, was the favorite among those voters who consider their government unresponsive, among those who think a "new face" is needed in Washington and among those who would like to see governmental decentralization.

**Challenge to King**  
Rep. Udall's showing was all the more impressive because he had to divide the liberal vote with Mr. Harris and, to a lesser degree, Sen. Bayh.

**Challenge to King**  
Mr. Carter had less competi-



President Ford

tion for the conservative vote, but he will have a good deal of it in Massachusetts, where he has not campaigned heavily and where both Gov. George Wallace of Alabama and Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, absent here, are entered.

**Massachusetts Impact**  
Because of the proximity of the two states, and because television audiences and newspaper readership overlap, the New Hampshire results are expected to have a substantial impact in Massachusetts.

**Massachusetts Impact**  
Few politicians believe that more than two liberals will survive when the voting is completed next Tuesday. They tended to regard New Hampshire as a preliminary in this elimination contest.

**Massachusetts Impact**  
For the Democratic party, which has been attempting to cure its left-right factionalism since the old coalition broke down in the 1960s, the news from New Hampshire was not good. No single candidate broke strongly from the pack, although Mr. Carter and Rep. Udall were clearly stronger than their competitors, and perhaps more important, Democratic voters were deeply divided on such questions as defense, abortion, busing and the environment.



IS THE SEASON—Wang Shu, Chinese ambassador to West Germany, wears traditional foot cap during reception by Bonn government for Asian diplomats.

art of the carnival celebration in the Rhineland.



## Children for Sale

## Demand for Babies to Adopt Finding Response in Thailand

By David A. Andelman

BAN CHANG, Thailand, Feb. 25 (UPI)—There are babies for sale—seven of them—in the small wooden hut down a dirt road off the main highway in this southern Thai hamlet.

For the equivalent of \$450, you can have 9-month-old Niphat, a brown-haired, fair-skinned boy. For \$1,000, there is Chamrat, five months older. He is more expensive, the couple who are offering him say, because, after all, he required that much more food.

Piem Chang Haroon and his wife, Supphan, are selling these children, are by no means unique in Thailand, or in other areas of Southeast Asia. They are responding to a growing need these days—to a proven market for adoptable children that the Western world, preoccupied with birth control and zero population growth, is no longer able to meet.

## Established Institutions

Most placements and adoptions, unlike those made by Mr. Piem and his wife, are handled through established institutions.

For example, the U.S. Consulate here has prepared a mimeographed list of seven hospitals and orphanages that are considered reputable and that have large numbers of babies available. A clerk at the consulate said the list was "in constant demand."

"There are always large numbers of babies available in Southeast Asia, particularly in the cities, and now, with the demand rising, the mechanisms to deal with the demand are also increasing."

Mr. Piem, who calls himself a Baptist minister though Baptist officials in Bangkok say they have no record of his existence, is quite open about where he finds the babies.

"They were born at the Yellow Rose Bar," he said, smiling. "The mothers bring them here. The fathers?" He shrugged.

## U.S. Base Nearby

U.S. Air Force Base, where thousands of U.S. soldiers and civilians were stationed throughout the Vietnam war, is up the road about 10 miles. Ban Chang is at the end of the strip of topless bars, brothels and cheap off-housing.

Now the Americans are leaving and many of the women, who in past years might have tried to keep their children, find it financially impossible.

When the Vietnam war ended, South Vietnam—long one of the world's major baby markets—was closed to such traffic, and the traffic moved next door to Thailand.

So now, when the women show up at the door of Mr. Piem's

deceiving wooden shack, he does not turn them away.

He asks them how much they want for their baby. He pays them some money, and they sign away their rights to their child. Mr. Piem said he must pay, on average, the equivalent of \$250 for each child. But neighbors said the money he paid was far less—perhaps 10 per cent of that figure.

## Profit on Children

Most of what he charges for the children is profit. He says he charges a fee of \$50 a month for the upkeep of each child. But the actual cost is clearly only a fraction of that. A large can of condensed milk that he says costs less than a dollar feeds the seven children for three days. Their clothes are dirty and cheap.

As Mr. Piem talked with two visitors in Thai through an interpreter, his wife brought the children one by one, bounced them on her knee and tried, in most cases unsuccessfully, to get them to smile.

He has sold four such children in the last several months, he said—to Australians and Americans, who came here mostly on word-of-mouth information.

"Ever since the end of the Indochina war, it has been on the increase, the adoptions in Thailand," an Australian consular official said in Bangkok. "Before last April, it was only a couple a year. Now we are talking in terms of dozens."

Americans are coming here in increasing numbers, as well as British, French and Scandinavians. Between 1970 and 1974, the number of orphans admitted into the United States nearly doubled, and figures for 1975 are expected to double again.

"There is no question there are a lot of children on the market in Bangkok," said an English lawyer practicing with a U.S. law firm in Bangkok. She asked that the name of her firm not be disclosed because "that would be the end of our law business. We would then start doing nothing but adoptions."

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United Nations workers leave offices yesterday after a strike at Geneva headquarters.

## Employees at UN's Geneva Offices Go on Strike

GENEVA, Feb. 25 (UPI)—Employees at the United Nations European headquarters struck today, claiming the administration had failed to honor agreements to increase salaries and family allowances.

Staff union officials said that the strike call was followed by about 90 per cent of the 2,300 employees at the Palais des Nations, the sprawling UN complex.

Only top administration officials remained at their desks while employees at the main UN specialized agencies also began drifting out in sympathy.

Electricity was cut off in all offices except those

used by the press. International conferences, including annual meetings of the Human Rights Commission and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, were halted as interpreters walked off their jobs.

The dispute concerned the salaries and allowances of the "general services" category, which includes typists, office employees, chauffeurs, gardeners, technical staff, cleaning women and the like. These employees make up two-thirds of the persons working in the Palais des Nations.

But many of the higher-ranked "professional staff" also left the building soon after coming to work.

## Public Less Concerned Than Officials

## Lockheed Payoffs: The View From Abroad

PARIS, Feb. 25 (NYT)—Western Europe and Japan have reacted with a combination of shock, resentment and bemusement to disclosures of foreign payoffs by the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

The public, however, although intrigued by the disclosures of persons in high places, is not taking the disclosures too seriously, reports by correspondents of The New York Times show.

"That's the sort of gray train I'd like to be aboard," was the comment of a British. A French doctor observed, "We all know this sort of thing has always gone on." Pierre Chasson, professor of history at the Sorbonne, wryly observed that "corruption may be the price of liberty."

It has been members of the ruling establishment in foreign countries who have expressed the deepest resentment, and they have spoken of "destabilizing" political effects.

"You are exporting your Watergate," said a Dutch professor of international relations who has served in high foreign ministry posts. "I am worried about what will happen in our relations with the United States."

West German officials said the disclosures might be weakening the Atlantic alliance.

Finance Minister Hans Apel, whose views are known to be close to those of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, has spoken of "dirty and self-destruction" in Washington.

Another West German official asked a U.S. reporter: "Wasn't one Watergate enough?"

However, those seeking political power have been hungry for more information about corruption in high places and have been trying to exploit the scandal.

The Italian Communist party newspaper, L'Unita, in pressing for a full inquiry, saw a "subordination of the economy" in the "dangerous, risky and intolerable" policy of maintaining "for too long an alliance with the United States."

French Socialists found in the corruption revelations a further reason for promoting their program of nationalization of multinational corporations in France.

In many of the countries, there has also been an element of admiration for a political system that seems even to gain strength from its Watergates.

"If there are shoozies in their society, the Americans are not afraid to puncture them," said La Stampa, a Turin newspaper.

In Italy, it continued, "everything disappears in a paid atmosphere and in the careful residence of radio and TV."

In Britain, the Guardian noted that "in the long run" Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, "will have done a lot of countries a good turn."

"It will be years before any large American corporation heads over a bribe calmly again," the newspaper asserted.

## Japan Seeks Data

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Hours after presenting his credentials to President Ford, Japan's new ambassador here, Fumihiko Togo, turned over a letter to the State Department from Premier Takeo Miki asking full U.S. disclosure about Lockheed payoffs.

## Suit Is Filed

ROME, Feb. 25 (Reuters)—The widows of seven Italian Air Force pilots who died flying Lockheed F-104 Starfighter jets are suing

Lockheed for several million dollars in damages, their lawyer said here yesterday.

Mevin Bell, the lawyer, said a suit has been filed with a San Francisco court, charging the damages from Lockheed for "errors of construction."

The Starfighters, designed by Lockheed, were produced under license in Italy by Fiat.

Swiss Allow Dutch Inquiry

BERN, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Swiss Cabinet, responding to a Dutch government request, today authorized a three-man Dutch commission of inquiry to enter Switzerland and interview two figures named in the Lockheed payoff scandal.

The commission is probing charges that Prince Bernhard accepted payoffs.

## U.S. Pressing Major Nations For Strong Anti-Bribery Code

(Continued from Page 1)

national company operations take place within the 24-nation OECD area.

The OECD code of conduct, which is expected to be approved by member governments in May, when a ministerial meeting is scheduled in Paris, says that companies should not make bribes to government officials, and that bribes or illicit payments should not be solicited or expected.

This section also says that companies should make no political contributions except as authorized by law and that companies should not engage in "improper" political activities.

Best Standards

The OECD countries have been discussing the code for 12 months. Earlier language on bribery was less rigorous, calling on companies only to observe the best standards set by relevant local customs and practices in conducting gifts and other benefits to public officials.

The text has been stiffened following allegations of payoffs by the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. to high-ranking officials in the Netherlands, Italy and Japan.

As negotiations continue to get a final text for the ministerial approval in May, there remain two principal contentious areas.

## Dispute Delays Pact by Lisbon Military Parties

LISBON, Feb. 25 (UPI)—An outbreak of political complaints today forced a delay in the formal signing of an agreement between the military and parties aimed at giving civilians more governmental authority.

The centrist Popular Democrats and the conservatives of the Center Democratic Social party refused to sign the so-called pact, and the Socialist voted objections.

The crux of the controversy was a new preamble to the agreement under which the military would retain decision-making powers they had earlier agreed to surrender to elected officials.

In a last-minute effort to reach an accord, Foreign Minister Ernesto Balsemão, an army major heading the military's negotiating team, held talks with representatives of the parties.

The military's Revolutionary Council also met with representatives of all the major political parties this evening. A council statement said that, due to this meeting, "the signing ceremony, initially scheduled for today, probably will occur within one or two days."

## During Peking Toast

## Nixon Denies Criticizing U.S. Policy

PEKING, Feb. 25 (AP)—Richard Nixon today denied criticizing the Helsinki declaration or applauding a song calling for the "liberation" of Taiwan during his visit to Peking.

"My God," the former president said to an aide when asked about the controversy over the toast he made at a banquet Sunday night. "I've used that statement a dozen times before and I used it in a general context. It could apply to the United Nations Charter or the Shanghai Communiqué or any international document."

The statement referred to by Mr. Nixon was interpreted in some quarters as criticism of President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for joining the Soviet Union in the Helsinki agreement on European security and cooperation.

Mr. Nixon, in his toast, talked about the Shanghai Communiqué he signed four years ago with the late Premier Chou En-lai and then commented:

"There are, of course, some who believe that the mere act of signing a statement of principles or a diplomatic conference will bring instant and lasting peace. This is naive. There cannot and will not be lasting and secure peace until every nation in the world respects the security and independence of every other nation, large or small."

Several State Department officials were angered by Mr. Nixon's comment, but both Mr. Kissinger and the White House said after reading the full text of the toast that they did not interpret it as a criticism.

Mr. Nixon also denied that when he applauded during a concert Monday night he was clapping for a song calling for the ouster of the Nationalist Chinese regime from Taiwan.

"Like hell I did," he said. "I didn't really stand. It was just a gentleman-to-to-to, gesture. I stood for a lady who was standing, not for the song."

Chiang Ching, the wife of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, sat at Mr. Nixon's left during the concert and directed his attention to an English translation of one song that said:

"People of Taiwan, our own brothers, day and night, you are in our hearts. We are determined to liberate Taiwan province and let the light of the sun shine on the island."

At the end of the song, Mrs. Chiang jumped to her feet applauding, and the other Chinese members of the official party also rose and clapped.

Nixon rose partly, applauding timidly.

Tonight, Mr. Nixon toasted the "bridge of understanding, mutual respect and lasting friendship" started four years ago between the United States and China and predicted that the two nations will complete it.

Mr. Nixon had a third talk with acting Premier Hua Guofeng yesterday and in the evening attended a small, informal dinner given by Mr. Hua in the Great Hall of the People.

Today, the chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Tsinghua University, Chi Chuan, indicated to Mr. Nixon that the man chosen by the late premier to be his successor, First Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, is once more in disgrace.

Mr. Teng was purged during the 1966-68 Cultural Revolution. Mr. Chou rehabilitated him as part of his campaign to end the turmoil, to get government operations back on a smooth basis and to resume industrial development. But after Mr. Chou's death, Mr. Teng became the unnamed target of a well-publicized campaign, and Mr. Hua was named acting premier.

Capitalist Reader

"He was a capitalist reader who was sharply criticized by the people during the Cultural Revolution and who does not want to correct his mistakes," Mr. Chi told Mr. Nixon of a person referred to in a display of wall posters he was showing him.

Although Mr. Chi did not identify the object of criticism by name, veteran observers agreed that he meant Mr. Teng.

The Logan Act prohibits Americans from trying "to influence the measures or conduct of foreign government or any officer or agent thereof" without authority from the government.

The law also bars a citizen from defaming "the measure of the United States" in any correspondence or talks with a foreign government or its agent.

The maximum penalty for violating the law is a \$5,000 and three years in prison.

## Mao Is Reported to Express Personal Anger at Rightists

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Feb. 25 (NYT)—For the first time since the current attacks on rightists in China intensified earlier this month, the official daily, Jen-min-jih Pao, yesterday quoted Chairman Mao Tse-tung as personally expressing indignation at the rightists.

Also, in what analysts here look as a compromise between party leaders who have been feuding over the proper course of economic development, the paper called on peasants not to neglect planting. This call and Mr. Mao's words were contained in an editorial on spring farming.

The editorial also raised a question as to whether China's acting Premier, Hua Guofeng, might also become a target of the attacks. For it seemed deliberately to minimize a national conference on agriculture last year in which Mr. Hua played a key role.

The quotation from Mr. Mao was obscure and evidently taken from the middle of a conversation. But analysts here believed it was significant because for the first time since the recent controversy escalated after the death of former Premier Chou En-lai last month, the chairman was identified squarely with the attacks.

Capitalist Readers

The attacks have involved alleged "capitalist readers" within the party who are charged with overemphasizing a program of stability and economic growth at the expense of Mr. Mao's desire

for more class struggle. Locally, recent articles in the have charged the rightists with three separate directives last so that a call by Mr. Mao class struggle was distorted, overlooked.

Adding to an English edition of Mr. Mao's remarks, provided by Hsinhua, the Chinese news agency, he said: "I am taking the three directives as the key link."

A better rendering would be: "What do you mean, taking three directives as the key link? In Chinese, the remark is angry, with the Chairman speaking a deception."

Mr. Mao then added, in a already published on New Day, "Unity and stability is necessary for the class struggle. The class struggle is the key link, and everything else hinges on it."

The editorial then explained that the important instruction Chairman Mao's is a force for the criticism of the "key link." The three directives "take the three directives as the key link."

Enlarging on the current controversy, the editorial charged that the rightists "make the development of the national economy the key link, as if the key link alone were concerned with the national economy. In fact the national economy goes astray if the key link class struggle waged by the workers against the bourgeois

is abandoned."

President Edges Out Reagan In New Hampshire Primary

(Continued from Page 1)

always felt that it was better to win."

The Ford camp had labeled former President Richard Nixon a renegade by Mr. Ford for all Watergate offenses, as an intentional spoiler for going to China at the time of the New Hampshire primary. In Washington, Stuart Spencer, the Ford campaign's political director, said after early returns were in that "if President Ford loses New Hampshire, Richard Nixon will be the reason."

Other members, including the United States, are opposed to such procedures on the ground that they would change the nature of the OECD and make it into a supranational tribunal.

## Carter Wins In Primary

(Continued from Page 1)

France, had conceded in advance that fifth place might be the fate of his late-starting and modestly financed campaign.

In addition to the major contenders, Ellen McCracken, an anti-abortion candidate, got 1 per cent and there was a handful of write-in votes for Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts.

## Florida Test in March

Mr. Carter's victory, coming after similar plurality wins in the Democratic precinct caucuses in Iowa, Oklahoma and Maine, went a long way toward establishing the Georgian's credentials as a national candidate.

But it was not clear how much help it would give him in his tests Tuesday by Massachusetts and March 9 in Florida.

In both those states, Mr. Carter faces opposition from Sen. Jackson and Gov. Wallace, who share some of the same issues with him.

In Massachusetts, Mr. Carter will also be up against the stiff challenge from the liberal candidates, particularly Rep. Udall and Sen. Bayh, who are concentrating on Massachusetts this coming week, while Mr. Carter must divide his campaign between that state and Florida.

He has said his goal is to finish ahead of Gov. Wallace in both states.

"We knew where our standing was Sunday night," he said. "We were ahead. The only thing that could change it was that speech. Look at the papers, look at the TV. Monday morning, that toast from Peking. It repeated the pardon issue. Any time you have a close race, those changes have an effect."

But Mr. Reagan's state campaign manager, former New Hampshire Gov. Hugh Bennett, said such reasoning was sense. He added:

"It's absolutely ridiculous. They're desperate. They're trying to excuse. I never heard it [the Nixon trip] was in the campaign."

Analysis of early returns showed Mr. Reagan running strong in the suburbs and in the cities. He was up to almost 2 to 1 ahead of Mr. Ford in Manchester, the state's largest city. The President was in rural areas and small towns and in the second area—a state's southernmost tip—three days on suburbs of Boston. Ford's best area was Cape Cod, a state capital and a liberal stronghold.

The New Hampshire primary occurred a week before Mr. Ford faces another such test in Massachusetts, which is regarded as terrain more hostile to him. Mr. Reagan has campaigned there, but Ford has focused on Florida, where the President again squared off on March 9.

Ford Wins in Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 25 (UPI)—Mr. Ford scored a clear victory over Mr. Reagan in Minnesota today in the state's first caucus.

Independent-Republican quarters said a canvass of 100 precincts showed that Ford collected 63 per cent of delegates elected to represent precincts and Mr. Reagan 34 per cent.

To the surprise of no one, Robert Kennedy got a strong showing, but state party officials said the Democratic-Farm-Labor party's candidate, the vice-president and two-time presidential candidate, in a 34 to 33 precinct vote, delegates to county conventions.

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July 1976





(SIDE) Patricia Hearst's defense lawyers F. Lee Bailey (left) and Albert Johnson confer at trial yesterday.

Supports View That She Was Coerced

## Brainwashing Expert Calls Miss Hearst Unwilling Captive

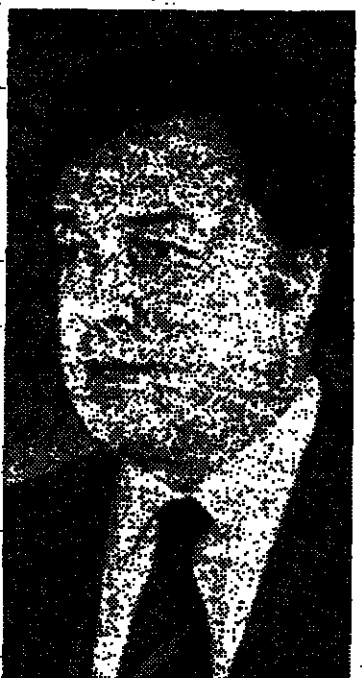
By Philip Hager

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—A defense psychiatrist yesterday testified that Patricia Hearst was a "reluctant, unwilling captive" of the Symbionese Liberation Army who adopted a new identity to save her life.

"Improved though she is, Patricia Hearst still trembles at the mention of the SLA," said Dr. Louis West, chairman of the department of psychiatry at the University of California, Los Angeles. "She is still far more preoccupied with an attack on her person than her own trial."

Dr. West's testimony, based on lengthy prison examinations of a 26-year-old heiress, supports a defense contention that Miss Hearst was tortured, threatened and coerced by her captors into joining them in crime.

The psychiatrist is an expert in brainwashing or "coercive persuasion" techniques used against U.S. prisoners of war. He said a sudden transition Miss Hearst is forced to make from college student to captive was "about as abrupt a transition as I've ever seen—more so than military captives."



Dr. Louis West

"Like a Dream"

He said that at his first meeting with Miss Hearst after her arrest in September, she began to cry and then, looking back on her experience, had declared: "It is like a dream."

Under cross-examination by Assistant U.S. Attorney David Barnett, Dr. West acknowledged that:

- After her kidnapping and before her arrest, he had written to her family to "express my sympathy" and tell them that if she were found alive, "I'll turn out she could be in a position to be helped and possibly defended."
- After he examined her daughter, he had said, "I had dined with Randolph and Patricia Hearst in their San Francisco apartment 'in order to interview them.'"
- He had made an "educated guess" that Miss Hearst's captors had deprived her of sleep.
- Chinese had deprived U.S. prisoners of war—even though he himself had not told them he was denied sleep.
- "She continued of practically nothing," he said. "I had to pry it out of her."

He had begun his examination of Miss Hearst assuming she had been coerced to make tape recordings for the SLA—radio broadcasts similar to those forced upon U.S. prisoners.

He had concluded she was fleeing from the same symptoms he had observed in POWs although she was "sketchy" in recitation to him of 17 months she spent as a fugitive. During this time, the prosecution said, she may have been helping the SLA plan bombings and bank robberies.

**Blind Description**

Nonetheless, Dr. West insisted, "Hearst had spoken in a 'blank' way about her treatment by the SLA, understanding less than she understood what she was enduring."

"A certain amount of her behavior was protective of her 'whistle' comrades," he said. "I interpreted it as out of a sense of loyalty."

Dr. West was the first of three witnesses whom chief defense counsel F. Lee Bailey intends to call to provide to the jury expert psychiatric opinion to buttress his case.

**Dramatic Transformation**

He portrayed Miss Hearst as a "middle-class, middle-aged, middle-aged, middle-aged" woman who was then forced to undergo a dramatic transformation by her abductors.

"The abruptness with which she was transported from that world—where she was preoccupied only with minor doubts about her prospective marriage, her grades and what kind of silver pattern she wanted—to an attack and subsequent 70 days of captivity is about as violent a transition as I have ever seen."

"Some time around five weeks she reached the point where 'Chinque' (SLA leader Donald DeFreeze) felt the best use of her would be to force her to be part of the group," he continued.

Dr. West said that Miss Hearst had played the role of "Tania"—the name the SLA gave her—because, in her intimidated state, she felt it necessary to please them.

"It was like putting on psychological armor," he said. "She was blotting out thoughts of her family and loved ones."

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## Experts Say Ford Secrecy Bill Will Not Prevent News Leaks

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI).—President Ford's new secrecy bill will not "materially" change the government's power to halt news leaks, according to present and former government security officials.

Present and former officials of the Department of Defense, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency have said, in interviews that the federal government has been reluctant to prosecute news leaks under existing laws and that these current statutes, if used, could deter leaks.

These sources said that, in many cases over the past decade, the government has declined to prosecute unauthorized disclosures of national security information because they would have to declassify the information involved, as it would be used in a public trial.

At other times, several sources

**Senate Panel Rejects 4th Ford Nomination**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI).—President Ford's nomination of James Hooper, 34, a Mississippi dairy farmer, to be a director of the Tennessee Valley Authority was rejected by 11 votes to 1 yesterday by the Senate Public Works Committee, the Los Angeles Times reported. It was the fourth time in four months that a Ford nomination was defeated by a Senate committee.

During hearings last week, witnesses led by Sen. Bill Brock, R-Tenn., said Mr. Hooper, 60, was unqualified to fill the vacancy on the three-man board that runs TVA, the nation's largest electric utility, because of a long record of business failures.

## U.S. Legal Battles May Delay Concorde Flights for Months

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (NYT).—The anti-Concorde vote in New York State legislature has abruptly sharpened what has been a somewhat diffuse debate over whether it would be legal to ban the supersonic airliner from John F. Kennedy International Airport.

It has also reinforced the views of experts on both sides that it is extremely unlikely that there will be a final verdict for many months. In other words, almost no one looks for Concorde flights into Kennedy before next year, if then.

The legal confrontation was underscored yesterday by Gov. Hugh Carey on the one hand and, on the other, by Transportation Secretary William Coleman Jr. and Marcel Cavallé, France's secretary of state for transportation.

Gov. Carey, instead of pondering the bill for the 10 days allowed, announced that he would sign the bill banning the Concorde, an action that could not, however, have any effect unless an identical bill was passed by the New Jersey Legislature and signed by Gov. Brendan Byrne.

**Foreign Commerce**

This is because the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which operates Kennedy, is a creature of the two states. Mr. Coleman, however, said: "I think there is a serious problem as to whether that legislation would not be considered by any reasonable court as being an infringement on foreign commerce and therefore be unconstitutional."

Mr. Cavallé, much less restrained, attacked the bill as discriminatory and "anti-constitutional." He announced his intention to fight the bill in the courts.

The bill approved Monday by the New York Legislature, by one-sided votes in both chambers, would bar the Port Authority from henceforth giving approval for Kennedy operations by any plane whose noise exceeded 108 Effective Perceived Noise Decibels.

The scores of first-generation jets already operating at New

York would have five years to comply with the new standards. Mr. Coleman is currently considering a recommendation of the Federal Aviation Administration that would impose such a noise limit on the older, noisier jets throughout the nation by 1982.

The stage was set for the development of a tug-of-war by the decision of Mr. Coleman, on Feb. 4, authorizing limited Concorde operation to Kennedy and to Dulles International Airport outside Washington for a 16-month trial period.

The secretary's opinion indicated that, in the case of Kennedy, additional approval was needed from the airport authority, the Port Authority.

But since Dulles is owned and operated by the Federal Aviation Administration, which is in Mr. Coleman's department, his decision itself was enough. Flights to Dulles are being fought in the courts, though the consensus is that the courts will not go against the secretary, particularly since Dulles is in an area that is much less densely populated than Kennedy.

An additional threat to Dulles operations lies in various bills now before Congress. The expectation is that President Ford would veto any ban-the-Concorde legislation.

Of all the measures being pushed by opponents of the French-British Concorde, the Albany bill was viewed by legal experts as having the least prospect of succeeding. This was because, by exempting many current jets from noise limits for five years, it smacked of discrimination. Many lawyers say that, whatever else may be legally done under international aviation treaties, there can be no rules laid down that are unreasonable or discriminatory.

There are other more technical reasons why the Albany approach might not survive the judicial process. In a key Supreme Court decision handed down in May, 1973, the majority ruled 5 to 4 that the city of Burbank had exceeded its authority in seeking to impose noise rules at Burbank (Calif.) Airport, which is privately owned. The court went out of its way to distinguish between a local government, using its police powers, and the operator of an airport.

**Legislative Interference**

The state legislature would be expected to argue that it has the power of an airport proprietor because the Port Authority is the creation of the two states. Concorde backers question such a view and say that the Burbank decision forbids legislative interference.

In addition, there is a large body of opinion that holds that not even an airport proprietor has the power to bar or admit planes at individual interstate and international airports. They say that this power has been preempted by the federal government.

With that issue still moot, there is evidently no court decision on the books that would directly bar the Port Authority from closing Kennedy to the Concorde. It would doubtless seek to establish grounds—in the areas of noise, other pollution and safety—that were reasonable and nondiscriminatory.

It can be anticipated too that the Port Authority will give full reckoning to the views of Gov. Carey. He and Gov. Byrne have the power to veto any positive Port Authority decisions. However, Gov. Byrne has said that he would not bar the Concorde with a veto.

## News Analysis

## Secret Nonproliferation Accord

Sources indicated that France and perhaps other countries refused to admit publicly the existence of any agreement among supplier nations aimed at discouraging nuclear weapons proliferation.

Even though the agreement was reportedly sealed in an exchange of letters between the governments involved, no announcement of the pact was to be made.

**Requirement on Use**

The statements to the Senate subcommittee in the last two days were couched in terms of unilateral U.S. adherence to certain principles, with no explicit declaration that these are also to be respected by the six other supplier nations.

One of the principles is a requirement that those purchasing nuclear materials or equipment agree not to use them to make explosives for any purpose. Another is that purchasers must apply International Atomic Energy Agency "safeguards" to the nuclear supplies they buy.

A significant part of the new agreement is that it extends controls to nations that have not ratified the nonproliferation treaty. Published reports say the IAEA will supervise the new agreement along the same lines as it monitors compliance with the treaty.

Congressional testimony has recently raised serious questions about the adequacy of IAEA inspections and authority, however.

The "supplier nation" meetings in London arose out of the general alarm caused by India's 1974 nuclear explosion.

Despite the recent agreement, Mr. Ford testified yesterday that West Germany is going ahead with plans to sell nuclear facilities to Brazil.

**Ford Nominates Ex-Gov. Scranton As Envoy to UN**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP).—President Ford today nominated former Pennsylvania Gov. William Scranton to be the U.S. ambassador to the UN and pledged that his administration will keep up its policy "of standing up for the United States" against unfair attack in the UN.

Mr. Ford announced the nomination during a meeting in the White House with Mr. Scranton, who will replace Daniel Moynihan as ambassador to the UN.

Mr. Scranton, subscribing to the policy that the President described and that had become synonymous with Mr. Moynihan's outspokenness, declared himself to be "a Moynihan fan" and said, "I think we are on the upswing" at the UN.

Mr. Moynihan's aggressive style and vehement language at the UN provoked criticism from other delegates and within the administration. He resigned Feb. 2, saying he would lose tenure at Harvard University if he did not return to teaching.

Much of what Mr. Moynihan said at the UN was directed against Third World critics of the United States and of Israel.

**China Never Set Up Missiles For Which U.S. Built Defense**

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI).—The Chinese never deployed the missiles that the United States spent billions to defend against, the former head of Pentagon intelligence has revealed.

Army Maj. Gen. Daniel Graham, who resigned as director of the Defense Intelligence Agency on Nov. 3, yesterday told a group of newsmen that China's program to produce and deploy ICBMs was called off in mid-1973.

The Chinese, he said, apparently felt "there was nothing in it for them" to deploy a weapon that would stand as a threat to the United States at all times.

Instead of building these ICBMs, which China had started to develop along with nuclear warheads, Gen. Graham predicted the Chinese will build missile submarines that can be kept out of range of the United States or sent in close.

Gen. Graham said he could not pinpoint when the Chinese leaders decided against ICBMs, but he said the lack of ICBM development was detected by intelligence analysts in 1973.

On Sept. 18, 1967, former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara announced a reversal of Johnson administration policy and ordered into production an anti-ballistic missile defense. Mr. McNamara called it "Chinese-oriented," declaring the system would provide a thin defense against missiles that China could launch in the mid-1970s. He said this would also protect the United States against an accidental launching of missiles.

The ABM system grew in both size and mission, which lately included protecting U.S. missiles against a Soviet attack. But the Pentagon announced earlier this month that it is dismantling the system, which is ruled out by the U.S.-Soviet ABM treaty. The Pentagon estimates that from fiscal 1969 onward, it has cost \$5.9 billion.

Former DIA director Graham turned to another subject—the Soviet radiation of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow—in chatting with newsmen after addressing an American Security Council luncheon.

**U.S. Eavesdropping**

He theorized that the Russians were sending radio waves against the embassy in an attempt "to mess up what they think are electronic eavesdropping" devices maintained by Americans in Moscow.

But this jamming effort, he said, has not been successful.

Gen. Graham added that the jamming is not being directed against regular radio messages the embassy sends out of Moscow.

The National Security Agency directed a program to eavesdrop on conversations and radio signals in key spots all around the world. Targets include voice communications between leaders in the Kremlin and between pilots and their commanders on the ground.

Electronic signals that Soviet rockets and spacecraft send out are also intercepted.

The State Department could not fully disclose the Soviet radiation of the embassy without going into its own secret operations—perhaps one reason Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has called the matter "delicate."

**2 Greek Jets Crash**

ATHENS, Feb. 25 (UPI).—Two Greek Air Force jets crashed in separate accidents today, killing both pilots, the Defense Ministry said. The ministry did not specify the planes' types or where they crashed.

**U.S. Embassy in Russia To Cost \$100 Million**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI).—Construction of a new U.S. Embassy complex in Moscow, intended to be a showcase in the Soviet Union of U.S. living, will cost at least \$100 million, State Department officials told Congress yesterday.

The State Department officials told the House International Relations Subcommittee on International Operations that construction was due to begin in August or September, subject to congressional approval.

**Abortion Foe Obtains U.S. Campaign Fund**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP).—Presidential candidate Ellen McCormack, running on an anti-abortion platform, won Federal Election Commission approval today for federal matching funds for her campaign.

On a 4-1 vote, the FEC approved an initial \$100,000 in government money for her campaign. The lone dissent came from Vice Chairman Neil Stabler, who said there was not sufficient basis for knowing that private contributors meant their donations for Mrs. McCormack's campaign rather than the anti-abortion movement in general.

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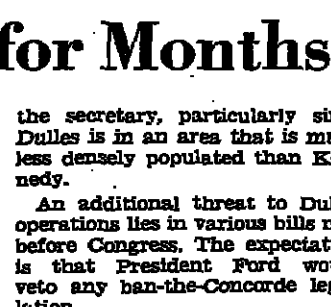
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## Obituaries

## H. Allen Smith, 69, U.S. Humorist, Newsmen



H. Allen Smith

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 25 (AP)—H. Allen Smith, 69, a newspaperman, author and humorist who viewed humanity as a "seething psychopathic ward," died yesterday in his room at a hotel in San Francisco.

Mr. Smith, the author of 40 books, was best known for "Low Man on a Totem Pole" and "Life in a Furry-Knife Factory," published in the early 1940s.

A native of McLeansboro, Ill., Mr. Smith began his newspaper career at 15 as a reporter on the Huntington (Ind.) Press while he was attending high school.

A somewhat pornographic (for that era) tale called "Stranded on a Davenport," written at night on one of the newspaper's typewriters and later incautiously mimeographed and distributed by a friend, caused Mr. Smith to leave Huntington abruptly, under pressure from local authorities.

for employment on a newspaper in Kentucky.

It also ended his formal academic career. However, Mr. Smith explained, as a toddler he had fallen down a well head first and was discovered two hours later, contentedly eating mud.

"This," he said in one of his books, "was an adequate preparation for a journalistic career—the equivalent of two years of college."

Mr. Smith was editor of the Daily American in Sebring, Fla., at 19, but soon left for Oklahoma, Colorado, and finally New York City, where he joined United Press as a feature writer in 1929.

The wire service sharpened his already keen sense of the ridiculous and grotesque, encouraging him to interview prominent persons and write profiles of them in a highly irreverent vein.

First Legal Drink  
Mr. Smith is on record as having taken the first legal drink after the repeal of Prohibition. He joined the New York World-Telegram in 1936 and continued his humorous profiles—Fred Allen called him "the screwball's Bessie."

Literary success came with his third book, "Low Man on a Totem Pole," an anecdotal treatment of his career on newspapers and as a wire service writer, with emphasis on peculiarities of his interview subjects.

© Los Angeles Times.

Gordon H. Skidra

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Gordon H. Skidra, 43, executive director of the United Presbyterian Church's General Assembly Missions Council, died of cancer Monday at Columbia Presbyterian Hospital.

## Accord Found By Kissinger On Latin Tour

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger found basic agreement with Latin American leaders during his Latin American tour, including his concern over new Cuban aggression.

Mr. Kissinger met with President Ford today to report on his just-concluded journey.

A senior U.S. official told newsmen on the flight home last night that Mr. Kissinger found no sense of confrontation in any of the six nations he visited, including the one he thought might be troublesome, Peru. He also visited Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Guatemala.

Mr. Kissinger's nine-day visit in Latin America was his first trip to the area since he entered the government in 1969. His last stop was a two-hour layover in Guatemala, where he examined earthquake damage in Guatemala City. He promised to do his "utmost" to respond to the courage of the Guatemalan people.

But it was the overall trip that occupied the senior official as the plane headed for Washington. The official seemed to dwell on Cuba in spite of Mr. Kissinger's public claims that the tour was not a crusade to drum up opposition to Fidel Castro.

The only leader who did not share Mr. Kissinger's perception of Cuba as a threat after its intervention in Angola was Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez. But even Mr. Morales did not say he opposed Mr. Kissinger's determination to stop any Cuban intervention in the hemisphere.

During a stop in Costa Rica yesterday, Mr. Kissinger spoke to officials of the Central American nations and warned that the Cuban action in Angola might be a precedent for Cuba's resumption of Latin American attempts to export revolution.

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EMPTINESS?—Twenty tons of solid rock perched on a stainless steel pillar is "the image of emptiness," according to its designer, Nogue Sekine. It stands in front of the City Hall in Shiki, a suburb of Tokyo.

## Liberalized Abortion Laws Cover 64% of World's People

By Sara E. Hansard

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI)—In the last five years, the proportion of the world's population living in countries with liberal abortion laws has risen from 58 per cent to 64 per cent, a very rapid social change and indicative of a worldwide trend, according to Worldwatch Institute, a research organization.

In a preliminary report released recently, the authors, Lester Brown and Kathleen Newland, said three major reasons for the changing conditions were strong women's movements, particularly in the developed nations; the growing awareness of the public health hazard that illegal abortions create; and court decisions, such as those in the United States.

The authors said they were releasing the preliminary report because of the "current interest in the issue."

Estimates of the number of abortions done worldwide each year vary from 40 million to 55 million, the report said, "much of it illegal." Although the authors did not measure the rate of increase in abortions where legal regulations against them were liberalized, Miss Newland cited Population Council statistics for the United States showing that about 33 per cent more women had abortions when they were legal than before.

The authors defined "liberal" abortion laws as those where abortion is allowed on demand or for "a whole range of socioeconomic factors."

Reversal Is Rare

The report also said it is rare for governments to reverse the trend toward leniency in abortion laws, even when opposition groups form, as in the United States now. Although some of the Eastern European countries tightened their abortion laws recently, the report said, it was done out of fear of declining population, and abortions are still easy to get there.

The report also said that if countries that are now considering liberalizing their abortion laws do so, 70 per cent of the world's population will live in countries with liberal abortion laws.

Miss Newland also said some countries, such as Chile, Greece, Israel, Lebanon and Jordan, just "look the other way" when abortions are performed.

She said that Indonesia, Latin America, the Middle East and parts of Africa still tend to be very restrictive in their abortion policies. "Morbidity and mortality are extremely high" in such areas, the report said, "and impose a heavy burden on existing health facilities for 'medical salvage' procedures."

"The largest maternity hospital in Bogotá, Colombia, devotes a

Riot at Tokyo Airport

NARITA, Japan, Feb. 25 (Reuters)—Riot police made 48 arrests today in clashes with opponents of the unfinished Tokyo International Airport here.

Strike at Paris Airports

PARIS, Feb. 25 (Reuters)—About 4,000 workers went on a 24-hour strike at the three Paris airports today to back demands for better pay. Their walkout had almost no effect on flights, but all escalators and moving corridors were at a standstill.

U.S. Firms' Role

U.S. firms have won a large share of the contracts for new oil and natural gas facilities, and Algeria imported about \$200 million worth of U.S. goods last year.

The Algerians brought in a U.S. company, Bechtel, to finish construction of the world's largest gas liquefaction plant, at Arzew, after terminating the original contract with Chemical Construc-

## Senate Approves Resolution on Islands

## Marianas Near U.S. Commonwealth Status

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Fourteen Marianas Islands in the Pacific will become the first U.S. territory in 51 years under legislation nearing final congressional approval.

A commonwealth covenant extending U.S. citizenship to the 14,000 island residents was approved by the Senate yesterday, 66 to 33. The House passed a slightly different resolution last July 21.

What remains is for differences to be resolved, probably in a House-Senate conference.

The Senate resolution lacked the authorization included in the House measure for the President to extend federal aid grants and loan programs to the Marianas and other U.S. territories.

Trust Agreement  
The 14 Marianas Islands, located north of Guam and about 5,400 miles west of San Francisco, are part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The trust territory, which includes the Marshall and Caroline Islands, has been administered by the United States since 1947 under a trust agreement with the United Nations.

The commonwealth covenant, negotiated over two years, was approved overwhelmingly by Marianas residents in a plebiscite last June.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., who opposed the resolution in Senate debate, said territorial expansion is "a very serious step" and would be accomplished in this case by "entitlement."

The covenant provides for a \$14-million U.S. contribution to the islands each year for at least seven years for economic development and local budgetary support. U.S. income tax paid by Marianas residents would be retained in the islands.

Lease Option  
The United States, in return, would have the option of leasing areas on the islands of Saipan, Tinian and Farallon de Medinilla for 100 years for \$19.5 million.

"It will be the most expensive commonwealth this country has ever declared," Sen. Mansfield warned the Senate.

Sen. Bennett Johnston, D-La.,

a supporter of the move, said the United States has no plans now to establish military bases on the islands but that denial of access to other major powers is regarded as strategically important to U.S. interests in the Pacific.

Naval Base  
The United States has a major naval base on Guam, the southernmost island in the Marianas. Guam was annexed by the United States in 1898.

Research indicates that the last U.S. territorial acquisition was the annexation of Swains Island to American Samoa in 1925.

Under commonwealth status, Marianas residents would draft a constitution, including a bill of rights, elect a governor and legislature and establish a judiciary. They could not vote for president or the United States or have representatives in Congress.

Subcommittee aides said Mr. Levi and Deputy Defense Secretary William Clements agreed to let the Senate appear before the panel, but indicated that their testimony would be limited.

The Senate Intelligence Committee already had reported that Operation Shamrock, begun in 1947 and discontinued last May, involved regular flights sent to Americans through private telegraph companies.

Watching Panel Voted  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (Reuters)—The Senate Government Operations Committee yesterday voted unanimously to create a permanent committee to supervise the activities of U.S. intelligence agencies.

It also approved a recommendation under which the agency would have to report to Congress any operations "which constitute violations of the constitutional rights of any person, violation of law, or violations of presidential directives or departmental regulations."

Mr. Ford had proposed the Congress appoint a joint committee to supervise the various intelligence agencies.

The Senate committee, in move to prevent leaks of secret material, also approved a resolution that called for senators to their staffs to be disciplined if they disclosed classified information without congressional approval.

Sensitive Data  
Mr. Ford's memo said, "The scope of the records sought is so extremely broad as to encompass records containing the most sensitive national security information."

## New Airlift From Angola

LISBON, Feb. 25 (Reuters).

The first plane in a new airlift of Portuguese refugees from Angola landed here today with 168 persons aboard, many of them women and children.

One of the refugees praised South African soldiers who, he said, protected the Portuguese from troops of the Western-backed National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). He called the UNITA men "a bunch of murderers and thieves."

About 7,000 Portuguese are being moved out of southern Angola to Windhoek in South-West Africa (Namibia) to be ferried to Portugal in the airlift. Military and civil aircraft are flying them out.

There are already more than 400,000 Angolan refugees in Portugal.

About 35,000 of them are still lodged in hotels. Some had to be moved from top hotels in Lisbon this week to make room for 600 delegates attending an international tourism congress.



Angolan refugees arrive in Lisbon from the ex-Portuguese colony in a renewed airlift.

## Algeria Pushes Development Despite Oil Slump, War Scare

By Jim Hoagland

ALGERIA, Feb. 25 (UPI)—Algeria is seeking loans destined to total \$500 million to bolster an economy strained by its continuing slump in oil revenues and its military confrontation with Morocco.

The loans would help finance Algeria's drive to lessen its dependence on dwindling oil reserves and to become one of the world's largest suppliers of natural gas. The drive depends to a large extent on U.S. technology and markets despite Algeria's political criticism of Washington's foreign policy.

While sharply criticizing U.S. links to Morocco and U.S. resistance to their calls for a radical sharing of global wealth with poorer nations, the Algerians reportedly have kept politics out of their dealings with private U.S. firms.

A new contract calling for the annual sale of 10 billion cubic meters of liquefied natural gas to the El Paso Natural Gas Co. of Texas for 25 years will be presented for approval to the Federal Power Commission in Washington in two to three months. El Paso has already received approval for a similar contract signed in 1971.

The approval is crucial for Algeria's efforts to attract new financing from Western banks

and firms after borrowing more than \$500 million last year. Construction of new natural gas plants is pegged to firm contracts for outlets.

Four-Year Plan

The continuing growth in commercial dealings with the United States is a sign both of Algeria's economic pragmatism and of its determination to push ahead with a four-year economic development plan that is beginning to run into trouble.

The final details of the plan were drawn up in the euphoria following the 40-per-cent price increase that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries dictated for crude oil exports in late 1973.

Much of that euphoria has evaporated as Algeria and many of the other oil exporters have been forced to cut back production because of falling demand. The global inflation they helped produce has sent their import bills soaring.

Algeria's foreign-exchange re-

serves plunged from \$1 billion to around \$350 million last summer before unidentified OPEC members stepped in with large loans that helped this country stabilize its position. The loans are believed to have come from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Saudi Back Rabbit

Algeria is not likely to be able to turn to Saudi Arabia for that kind of help this year unless it resolves the bitter dispute with Morocco over the former Spanish Sahara territory, diplomatic sources report. The Saudis are firmly backing Morocco's King Hassan II.

The confrontation, which Morocco says has produced two pitched battles in the western Sahara, is making Algeria's transport system more erratic. Businessmen here say they are having difficulty finding trucks to transport goods.

Algeria is increasing military spending by at least 25 per cent this year.

"International confidence has been shaken somewhat by the war scare and the increasing radicalization of Algerian pronouncements," one U.S. businessman said. "Nobody is pulling out yet, but we are asking ourselves more often about being here."

Some smaller industrial projects involving European firms in the \$27-billion four-year development plan are being delayed for a year, but there has been no move to revise the plan, which calls for a fourfold increase in Algerian natural gas exports by 1980. Algeria now exports 6 billion cubic meters a year.

U.S. Firms' Role  
U.S. firms have won a large share of the contracts for new oil and natural gas facilities, and Algeria imported about \$200 million worth of U.S. goods last year.

The Algerians brought in a U.S. company, Bechtel, to finish construction of the world's largest gas liquefaction plant, at Arzew, after terminating the original contract with Chemical Construc-

tion Corp., also of the United States. The Algerians have also complained against Chemical Construction with the International Chamber of Commerce but emphasize that the dispute has no political overtones.

France, the former colonial power here and Algeria's largest trading partner, has not been so fortunate. Angered by a 1974 \$1-billion trade deficit, year after French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing promised to cut it down, Algerian officials acknowledge that they are shifting contracts and trade away from French firms whenever other European or U.S. companies make competitive offers.

Australia to Probe Alleged Offer by Iraq to Whitlam

CANBERRA, Feb. 25 (Reuters)—The Australian government today held an inquiry into a 1974 alleged offer by Iraq to sell \$500 million for election campaign funds last December.

Mr. Whitlam, defeated in general election in December, said of the newspaper allegation today, "I have never discussed with anyone or any foreigners contributions to party funds."

But Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser ordered an inquiry into the cause, he told Parliament, the seemed to be inconsistencies about the reason for the Iraqis' visit.

He said one of the declared objects of the visit was to discuss selling up an Iraqi consulate in Sydney, but on arrival they said "nothing" as their reason for coming.

Mr. Whitlam does not see meeting them. His party, elected in the December election by Mr. Fraser's Liberal-Conservative coalition, said today it was 400,000 Australian dollars in debt. (One Australian dollar equals \$1.36.)

## EEC Powers Disagree on Site For Fusion Research Project

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 25 (UPI)—The future of the European Economic Community's thermonuclear research program is threatened by a deadlock of EEC science ministers after 16 hours of negotiation that ended here today.

There was no agreement on the vital issue of where the main project, known as Joint European Torus (JET), should be built. The Italians want this machine, to test controlled thermonuclear fusion, to be established in Ispra, northern Italy. But they were opposed by the British, who believe a site near Oxford, where similar experimental work has already been carried out, has a better claim.

Guido Brunner, EEC commis-

sioner responsible for science policy, said at a news conference today that the dispute was "regrettable" and warned that the community was in danger of "committing suicide" over its research program.

He said the commission's view was that the "weight of objective opinion" suggested Ispra was the better choice. There is a danger, he added, that the scientific team assembled for work on JET might disperse before a political decision about the project's future could be made. Final negotiations on the issue have been set for June.

Britain feels its site would be better for JET because its center already has experience in building fusion equipment.

Italy counters by insisting that Ispra, where the EEC has its own scientific center, would insure that research and development were kept in the hands of the EEC as a whole. Italy asserts that if it went to Britain it would become a largely national project, involving only a token staff from other EEC member nations. Moreover, Ispra is reckoned to be 10 per cent cheaper than the British alternative.

Lossing Ground

Commission officials fear that while the argument continues the narrow technological lead the EEC has in this field will be lost to the United States and the Soviet Union. They admit no more useful work can be done on JET until it has been decided where to build it.

"Each postponement in building the Torus is wasted time," commissioner Brunner said. "The greatest pressure on all the EEC member governments to reach a decision is the fear that the scientists could lose their motivation and look for work elsewhere, particularly the United States."

## 56 Million Italians

ROME, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Italian population has topped the 56-million mark, the Italian government's Institute of Statistics said today. Italians totaled 56,024,000 at the end of 1975 against 55,645,000 a year before.

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GRAFTALIA 76 - 2nd National Exhibition of Machinery & Materials for the Printing, Paper-making and Paper-processing Industries March 8 - 14

MIAS 76 - International Market for Sporting and Camping Equipment March 13 - 16

EUROZOO - International Exhibition of Domestic Animals, Pets & Accessory Products March 13 - 21

LAVASTIR - 3rd International Exhibition of Machines, Installations & Equipment for Laundering, Dry Cleaning, Ironing and Dyeing March 19 - 22

12th COMIS/PEL - International Fur Dealers' Salon March 21 - 25

Exhibition-Conference on Numerical Controls March 23 - April 2

33rd MIFED - International Film, TV Film & Documentary Market April 16 - 23

MI-DO 76 - International Exhibition of Optical, Optometric and Ophthalmic Goods May 5 - 11

EXPO ITA 76 - International Exhibition of Heat & Sound Insulating Installations & Materials May 19 - 21

STAR - Trade Show of Carpets & Furnishings Fabrics May 20 - 24

INTERBIMALL 76 - 5th International Biennial Exhibition of Timber-Working Machinery & Accessories May 22 - 28

5th SASMIL - International Exhibition of Semi-finished Products & Accessories for the Manufacture of Furniture, Upholstery & Wooden Articles May 22 - 28

29th MIPEL - Italian Leather Goods Market (International Salon) June 4 - 6

FLUID COMPOMAC 76 - 5th Exhibition of Oleohydraulic, Pneumatic & Lubrication Equipment, and of Mechanical, Electrical & Electronic Machine Parts & Components June 10 - 15

26th EUROTRICOT - European Hosiery & Knitwear Salon June 15 - 18

PLAST 76 - International Plastics & Rubber Exhibition June 20 - 26

Plan a visit to Milan Trade Fair and another to the trade show that specializes in your line of business. Book ahead for the Advance Catalogue of the Milan Trade Fair, issued on February 1st. It lists 80% of the exhibits, its English, French, German and Spanish indexes make reference easy for international businessmen.

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3. Your sister's laughter

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"An international call is the next best thing to being there."



## Cutter of the Shape of Things

By Margaret Mason

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Without taking anything away from Vidal Sassoon, one doesn't expect to find one sporting Vidal. Not that Vidal Sassoon is just a hairdresser. But after an hour or so with the man whose dark, geometric, almost masculine—or what used to be masculine—haircut was part of the fashion-sensational revolution a decade or so ago, it becomes hard to remember that Sassoon made his name as a hairdresser. He has some of the most famous men's and women's salons in the United States, England, Germany, Italy and Canada, schools in London and San Francisco, and that a "Sassoon cut" is now almost a generic term for any hairdo that is long, straight, and flat.

Those who pay attention to such things will remember that Sassoon's haircut got international attention from London in 1968. The Beatles (and long hair for men) were emerging. Gary Quain's once-famous "mink" was to show up on the streets of London and King Road, and was talking of a "peacock revolution" for men. Also originating in the "Swinging London" of the middle '60s was what some observers saw as a disturbing trend toward men and women looking alike. People started mimicking that because of their air and clothes, you couldn't tell one sex from the other.

It was the time of French designers like André Courrèges, getting women in boots. California designer Rudi Gernreich shocked the world—when it still would be shocked—with a topless evening suit.

Simplification  
"It was all part of a great ad for simplification," said Sassoon, or as "Miles van der Rohe" said, "Less is more." There was too much going on and it was too long.

Sassoon became known for splicing curls and bouffant hair, and even today reporters are apt to keep their hats on while interviewing him. He chuckles out that. In person he's no high and glossy arbiter of women's hairstyles; his cuts may be neat, but his demeanor is candid.

Called one of the prophets of the unisex phenomenon, Sassoon notes that a blurring of the sexes was his aim. "It was never my intention to make men and women look alike. I don't believe in that. Actually, we thought the geometric cut looked ridiculous on men. It's a very feminine look, carved to a woman's body and facial bones.

Whatever. To get your hair cut in a Sassoon salon today costs \$18 to \$33 for a woman, \$15 to \$19 for a man, depending on who does it.

Sassoon says he is trying to develop a kind of "United Nations of hairdressing" and is proud of the fact that some 2,500 hairdressers from 19 countries attended his recent conference in London's Albert Hall, usually regarded to poetry and music.

out 50 people from five countries who he calls "a piece of Sassoon's action."

Once started  
Sassoon, who somehow looks most casual in an Yves Saint Laurent velvet blazer and tapered trousers, has undoubtedly helped

impart a kind of intelligence, dignity and flair to hairdressing, once a sterile field of clinical white, strange smells and endless pinpricks. It has always been considered more of an art form—and more respectable—in Europe than in the United States.

But Sassoon, who has spent 32 years of his 48 in hair—25 years actually cutting—would plainly rather talk about other things: "The question is no longer what women will be doing with their hair next year, but what are they doing with their bodies and their minds? It all works together."

Sassoon's and his actress wife Beverly's visit to Washington was part of a tour of the United States and Europe to promote their partially autobiographical book, "A Year of Beauty & Health." Again Sassoon is in the right sphere at the right time, with all of the current interest in natural food and cosmetics, vitamins, exercise.

18 Years Younger  
Beverly—"I won't tell you my age, but he's 48 and I'm 18 years younger"—is a woman who glows in blue jeans. She has a long, stretched-out, pelvis-forward walk, in which her feet enter a room considerably ahead of the rest of her. She can get by with saying things like, "We all have to make things happen for ourselves. I'm the daughter of a factory worker. I've worked; Vidal has worked to get where we are."

She was making "a bad horror film" ("The Torture Garden") in London when they met in Sassoon's London salon in 1967.

"I proposed at an English health farm," said Sassoon. "She was wearing my white crew sock. We were married two weeks later."

"I'd never heard of him. My parents in Burbank had never heard of him. They were terribly upset. I'm sure they thought that because he was a hairdresser, he had to be a homosexual, you know, that American idea, and of course there was the age difference. 'What kind of a life can you possibly have?' they kept asking."

Beverly Hills  
That life, now in Beverly Hills, is, as Sassoon says, "Not bad for a cockney from the East End of London." The posh Beverly Hills Hotel is their corner bar. Pianist-composer Marvin Hamlisch helped them select their piano. People like Leslie Uggams stop by to sing.

But if it all gets to seem too perfect, Sassoon will every once in a while think back on his childhood. ("One, I guess, that makes you come up fighting.") His father deserted his mother and her two sons when Sassoon was 3, his brother 3. "It was 1933 and the Depression was on. She had no choice except to put us in an orphanage," he said.

They spent the next eight years there, with their mother allowed only once-a-month glimpses of her sons through a one-way glass. The authorities thought it would be easier if her sons didn't see her. When Vidal was 13 his mother remarried and could then afford to bring her children home again.

Sassoon still shudders when he thinks about Petticoat Lane, one of the stuffer streets in London's East End, once basically a ghetto for poor Jews. He was discriminated against both be-

cause he was a Jew and had a cockney accent. "You couldn't even get a job when I was a kid with a husky cockney voice like mine. I became a shampoo boy at 14, uneducated, so I spent most of my free time in the theater educating myself. You could go for about 50 cents."

He also took voice lessons and now has a slightly husky, but very soft and carefully modulated speech. Just the voice to say, "Sorry I kept you waiting, Madam," the title of his other book. Like most Britishers, he is very conscious of accents.

Year in Israel  
At 20 and fiercely bitter, Sassoon took off for Israel and spent a year with the Israeli Army in the Negev Desert.

"As manual labor strengthened my body," he writes in their book, "I began to discover a sense of pride... the dignity of achievement. I was not simply an object of hate, something to be despised... if I was to be a hairdresser, I decided to be a damn good one."

But back in his Washington hotel room, Sassoon was quoting Plato: "Give me the children at the age of six. They will learn gymnastics for the balance of the body; they will learn the arts for the balance of the mind." The Sassoons have three children of their own, Catya, Eilan and Eden,



Beverly and Vidal Sassoon: promoting a book.

and have recently adopted David, a child of a black father and a white mother. "I guess I always wanted to adopt a child," said Sassoon. "One of the kids that nobody wants."

Asked if she envisioned problems for their adopted son, now 3 1/2, Beverly was thoughtful for a minute and then said, "No, I don't think so. Our lifestyle in-

cludes so many different people, mixed marriages and so on. I think he can grow up secure, knowing he has a place in this world. And maybe by the time he gets out there people won't care about such things anymore."

Opening a salon here in Washington would be nice," said Sassoon, "and we may, but adopting that child, that is important."

## 'We're Exploiting Men'

### Working for a Pair of Bunny Ears

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK (NYT)—"Keep walking, girls, keep walking, walking, walking," shouted the intense, middle-aged, red-haired woman from Chicago, clapping out the cadence. "Do your feet hurt?" ("No," the girls replied meekly.) "Then you aren't walking enough!"

So, round and round they walked some more, their smiles alternating with grimaces, in a blue and gold cabaret room called the Bunny Hutch, with drink trays held high over their shoulders, tottering on the new three-inch heels that most of them had never worn before.

Their goal: A pair of satin ears and a white cotton tail, and a skimpy costume that pushes them up and out, not to mention a weekly salary of between \$300 and \$500, which is more than most women earn.

The Bunny warrens were empty, you see, and so the New York Playboy Club held a "Bunny hunt" last month. A total of 2,440 young women tried out, and 120 were chosen, and now about 100 are currently undergoing Bunny training at the club, which reopens next Friday after being closed for a 14-month facelift.

Here are some scenes from a day's training session:

"There are certain ways to do everything in Playboy," Ellen Anderson, a "training Bunny" who had flown in from Atlanta, was saying in the gruff tone of a drill sergeant. "And you girls have to learn every technique. There is a certain way to put a napkin down, even a match."

And so the new Bunnies, who have names like Misty Newcomb and Tiffany Cummings and Judy Noel and Dawn Kendrick and Kitty Brown, and who were mostly models and actresses and secretaries and bank tellers and health club attendants, were trying to learn the Playboy way of doing things.

It is not as easy as it might seem. For one thing, Bunnies have to learn the ingredients and garnishes for almost every drink known to man.

#### 'Wholesome' Looks

Most of the 100 Bunnies-in-training are what you would call "wholesome looking." Very few are raving beauties. Some have flat chests, others have trembly thighs. The brunettes tend to look like Mario Thomas, the blondes like Chris Evert. There are very few black Bunnies, probably fewer than 10 per cent.

"I think there should have been more of us, yes I do," said Annie Green, 25, a black Bunny-in-training, who uses the name Gingi.

An outsider mentioned that perhaps most of the Bunnies were white because most of Playboy's customers were white.

"That's crazy," replied Gingi, who is rather outspoken for a Bunny. "You know how many white men desire black beauties?"

Harriet Bassler, the red-haired trainer from Chicago, commented: "I've seen some shy young ladies develop into fascinating women as a result of being Bunnies," she said. When asked to elaborate, she said: "Well, after saying the canned 'Hi, I'm your Bunny, Mary' speech to the customers, they learn to add a word or two, like, 'Well, I see everybody's having a good time here tonight.'"

While many feminists may feel sorry for the Bunnies, many Bunnies feel they have it all over the feminists.

"I think we have the laugh on them [feminists]," said Nancy Virkhaus, the coloratura. "What it comes down to is that we're exploiting men, they're not exploiting us. After all, those poor sots just want to come in here and see us."

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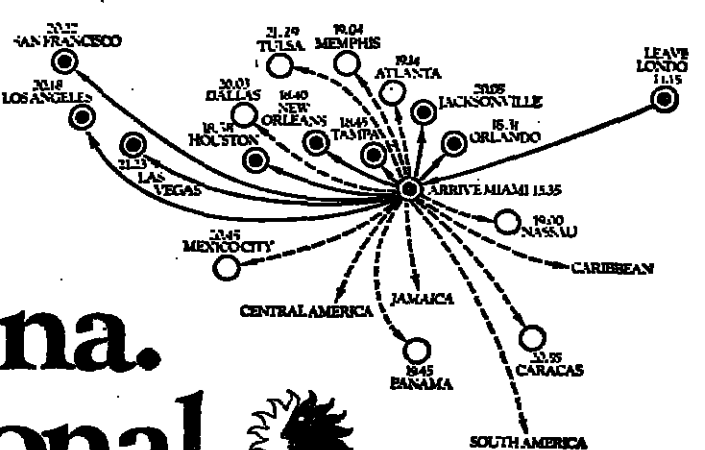
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## DINING IN LONDON

### French Restaurant That Dares to Present the Simple Dishes

By Naomi Barry

LONDON (OHT)—It makes perfect common sense for a restaurant in London to do shopping in the French port of Boulogne. The distance in 40 minutes and space is about the size of a telephone booth. There is also the telephone.

La Croisette—a la mode and as than a year old—is the most French restaurant in the British capital. It is so authentically French both in its approach and the origin of much of its produce that the management dares to serve at least half its dishes on the menu simple and plain. This sensible behavior is considered audacious because of the export establishments that it is they don't serve.

La Croisette's customers will never regret the cuisine as "Continental."

The popular first course of *l'œuf de mer* is that travaganza of raw seafood on bed of seaweed pioneered in Asia. Nothing could be more straightforward and unvarnished than that. All it takes is an assortment of superb ingredients, impeccably fresh.

No Frozen Food  
Proprietor Pierre Martin started patronizing the Boulogne market not from chauvinism but because of the greater possibilities of fresh fish. Many of the items were after are unavailable on the English market, except frozen, and he wanted no frozen food in La Croisette.

Because he likes the flavor of fresh fish, you can get such varieties (for a London restaurant): grilled sea bass, grilled Mediterranean snapper, and oven-baked *daurade*, unmasked by thick sauces. The menu presents fresh fish much better known in France than cross-channel, such as *l'anguille* (eel) and *le poisson* (fish).

La Croisette, 188 1/2 Champs Elysees, London SW 1A. Telephone: 373 3894. Open daily, dinner only; Sundays lunch and dinner. There is a fixed-price menu for £27 without wine. Reservations a must.

*martinière*, the *salade niçoise*, the *St. Pierre Duglère*—served by young boys equally fresh from France—are so voracious that one is startled by the British voice of 70 per cent of the clientele. The 30-per-cent remainder primarily are Frenchmen who don't like to disturb their eating habits when they go abroad.

The desserts, prepared daily, are as Gallic as the rest. Chocolate, *mousse*, *œufs à la neige*, *clafoutis*, fruit tarts, and *tarte tatin* (upside-down apple cake).

The cheese—included in the harmonious five-course meal—is a choice of *Brie*, *Pont l'Évêque* or a *Stilton*, the most noble of English cheeses.

Wife Is English  
Martin, a native of Cannes, for 14 years was the chief barman at Fouquet's on the Champs-Élysées in Paris. His English wife, after four years of marriage, decided she couldn't adapt to *la vie française* so Martin agreed to try life on her home territory.

When a detailed look convinced him that London did not have a really good French seafood restaurant—according to his standards—he tempted his luck with La Croisette. The only rent he could afford was on a decidedly untrendy street in Chelsea.

The premises can accommodate only 44 persons on a below street level reached by descending a tricky firemen's style staircase. Martin flooded the place with an impression of Mediterranean sunshine and situated it with photo murals.

Londoners adopted him because he makes them feel comfortably "à l'étranger."

LA CROISSETTE, 188 1/2 Champs Elysees, London SW 1A. Telephone: 373 3894. Open daily, dinner only; Sundays lunch and dinner. There is a fixed-price menu for £27 without wine. Reservations a must.



## U.S. Wheat and the Weather

The drought in the Western wheat belt has been growing steadily more serious since early last fall. The damage has not reached the dimensions of an emergency. But it is the kind of unforeseen misfortune that, for a prudent government, would switch on a yellow light—a warning not to take huge crops for granted. It is a reminder that the Ford administration's custom of leaving everything to day-to-day, off-the-cuff decisions is not good enough. The administration is in the habit of trusting to luck. But this year may not be a very lucky one.

The drought covers a wide band from western Texas up into Nebraska. Last September the winter wheat there was sown in soil too dry for normal germination. There was rain later in the fall but, when winter came and the wind began to blow, the wheat had not developed enough of a root structure to hold the soil in place. It's been a dry winter, and now some of the farmers have begun to plow under their stunted crops to control the erosion of their fields.

This drought affects only part of the wheat belt, and even there the crop will not be entirely lost. But while it might mean only a 10-per-cent drop in the final harvest, that 10 per cent would constitute a significant tightening of the world's food supply. So far, grain crops appear to be normal in the other major producing areas. But it is very early to begin gambling on big harvests elsewhere to balance a poor one here. Last year it was July before the disastrous shortfall in the Soviet grain crops became apparent. As we have all repeatedly seen over

the past several years, crop forecasts can swing around with astonishing speed.

Should the drought get worse and the damage spread, the administration would be forced back into a familiar dilemma. If it leaves the door open to foreign buyers in a time of short supply at home, food prices will rise and sharply aggravate the inflation. If it tries to hold down domestic food prices by cutting exports, it earns the mistrust of other countries counting on us to help feed their people—and, more directly, it upsets our balance of trade. The administration has found itself faced with these choices repeatedly over the past several years and has not found an answer. But there is one: a network of national and international grain reserves, systematically built up in the good years and drawn down in the bad. It would be expensive and complicated, of course; the Ford administration keeps backing away from the idea.

In most administrations, the White House acts to develop a lively sense of self-preservation that tries to foresee the policy dilemma. It is generally considered a serious failure to allow the president to slide into a position where all the choices are bad. But the Ford White House has never acquired this basic tactical skill. The drought has not yet reached a point at which it will run down the country's grain supplies dangerously, or force up food prices, or threaten export controls. But if the drought goes on a great deal longer, it will threaten all of those unpleasant consequences.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Cutting Arms Sales

The shameful expansion of U.S. arms sales abroad from less than \$1 billion in 1970 to an estimated \$12 billion in the fiscal year ending next June raises political and moral issues that neither the administration nor the Congress can ignore.

The United States has become the munitions king of the world, selling to virtually all non-Communist buyers. With profits and the balance of payments the chief guide, the United States now sells more arms abroad than all other countries combined. It also has become a major supplier of both sides in both of the Mideast's dangerous arms races—that between the Arabs and Israelis and that between Iran and the Arab states bordering the Persian Gulf.

In the past, arms grants were under the control of Congress, which had to vote the funds, and the administration limited shipments primarily to allies and to other areas where U.S. foreign policy and security interests were felt to be at stake. Later, congressional opposition reduced arms gifts to the vanishing point. But cash sales, essentially out of control, soared to levels many times higher than the gift shipments Congress found objectionable.

A little over a year ago, under the Nelson amendment, the Congress asserted the right of prior review and veto over the bulk of U.S. arms sales abroad, which have tripled since 1973. But arms sales continued to rise. Congress exercised its veto power only once, in the projected sale of Hawk anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan. The more extensive review authority voted by the Senate last week in the new Arms Export Control Act is also likely to be insufficient.

A more effective way for Congress to re-

duce participation in the arms trade by the United States is to impose a ceiling on export licenses. The version of the Senate bill approved last week by the House International Relations Committee would do just that. It would limit the yearly transfer of U.S.-made weapons to foreign countries to \$9 billion. That figure is still far too high, but it is a beginning toward sanity.

A statutory limit would force the administration to request congressional authorization if it wanted to go above the ceiling, something that either house then could block. Under the present law and the new Senate bill, both houses of Congress have to pass a concurrent resolution to veto any individual arms contract. That is difficult to achieve, except in unusual circumstances. But with an overall ceiling, this capability might prove sufficient.

At present, Congress must act within 28 days to veto an arms sale. The Senate's new bill would extend Congress's veto power, hitherto limited to government-to-government transactions, to commercial arms sales, which reportedly have tripled to \$2 billion in the past year as a result of efforts to avoid congressional review. It would permit Congress, as well as the president, to veto the resale of U.S. arms to third countries by the original recipients. And it may impede bribery in weapons deals abroad by requiring all gifts, fees and commissions paid in connection with overseas weapons sales to be reported to the State Department and Congress.

All these reforms are badly needed, and so is the ceiling voted by the House committee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## New Nuclear Threat

France and Pakistan have submitted a "safeguards" agreement that is now before the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna and is expected to receive approval in the next few days. Once this framework for IAEA inspection is accepted, France will be free to proceed with sale of the plutonium reprocessing plant under terms of the new seven-nation suppliers' agreement—unless the Ford administration can convince both countries to hold off.

IAEA inspection may be able to detect the diversion of fissionable material from a plutonium reprocessing plant or secret duplication of the plant elsewhere—although this is far from certain—but the IAEA has no

enforcement machinery to prevent diversion if it should be detected.

"The reason for the Pakistani interest in a reprocessing plant is the Indian development of nuclear explosives," Fred Ikle warned this week. Mr. Ikle is director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. A nuclear arms race in the subcontinent is not in the interest of Pakistan or of the world. The United States, which initiated the nuclear era and has provided dozens of nations with civilian nuclear technology, has the responsibility now to convince France and Pakistan of this. Suspension of the Pakistan deal would improve chances to discourage India from going any further with the nuclear weapons development which New Delhi insists it still does not plan.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Angola: Tremors of Fear

Angola's defeat of imperialist aggression and intervention has sent tremors of fear through the racist minority regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia. Had it not been for the assistance from the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries, particularly

Cuba, alongside progressive states throughout Africa, a stooge regime of South Africa's apartheid rulers would now be in power in Luanda. What is needed now is a policy of vigorous support for the liberation movements, not talks with racist oppressors.

—From the Morning Star (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 25, 1901

BERLIN.—The problem of constructing an electric railway, with a speed of 500 to 250 kilometers an hour, is believed to have been solved. The chief difficulty is not so much how to obtain the necessary energy or how to design and build suitable carriages, but to lay down the line. This new track will be a specially constructed one, much broader than the present ones in use.

#### Fifty Years Ago

February 25, 1926

PARIS.—An early morning air tragedy, according to a story being investigated by the Paris police and the Ministry of War, was due to a challenge issued by American acquaintances. Lt. Leon Collet, of the French Army's aviation reserve, was burned to death yesterday after he had flown his airplane under the lowest span of the Eiffel Tower, but minutes later the plane hit a wire and crashed.



## Gerontocracy Behind the Kremlin Wall

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—While the world has been allowed to watch on television the ritual of the Soviet party congress, the real business is being transacted behind the scenes. The wheeling and dealing in which the Kremlin power-brokers engage in smoke-filled rooms has never been described by a participant, but it can be deduced from the few scraps of information that come our way.

It is the Central Committee, which consists of 241 members, that is the Soviet Union's true ruling elite. The 15-member Politburo, presided over by Leonid Brezhnev, as the general secretary, is the party's high command, but it exercises its power through the Central Committee whose members carry out the policies decreed by the Kremlin. The Politburo proposes, but the Central Committee disposes. The members of the Central Committee certainly cannot impose their will on the Politburo, but, like any large bureaucracy, they can slow down the execution of policies decreed by the Politburo, they can obstruct them, and even nullify them.

### Economic Reforms

This has happened more than once, as with some of the economic reform programs which were decreed at various times by both Khrushchev and Brezhnev and were then allowed to die a slow death as a result of the bureaucracy's inactivity, which sometimes took forms akin to sabotage. The Central Committee bureaucracy is conservative, as are other bureaucracies, and it has often acted as a brake on political and social reform measures advocated by some members of the leadership.

It therefore matters a great deal who is "elected" to the Central Committee. The election, which takes place every five years, at the end of the party congress, is subject to elaborate manipulation by the Politburo. A list of those nominated for election is compiled by the Politburo, and is then voted upon by the 5,000 members attending the party congress. Since most of them have never met before and have little opportunity to consult each other and to organize themselves into groups favoring particular candidates, the list presented by the Politburo is certain to be passed.

The real bargaining takes place in the Politburo itself, during the preparation of the list, with various leaders trying to ensure that their own men are put on the nomination list. This can be deduced from the fact that both Khrushchev and Brezhnev, when they were at the height of their power, managed to get into the Central Committee a good number of men who turned out, upon examination, to have been associated with the two party bases at various stages of their careers.

But even here the power of a Khrushchev or a Brezhnev is more limited, and the power of the Central Committee as a body is greater, than the outside world generally supposes. Many of the posts in such walks of life as industry and science carry with them almost automatic membership of the Central Committee. This is true of the party secretaries who are in charge of all the more important provinces and republics which make up the Soviet Union, and of the ministers in charge of many of the ministries. But there still remains a number of "unattached" vacancies on the Central Committee, which varies from congress to congress, and it is the competition between the Politburo members for these vacancies for their own nominees that is the focus of the political struggle behind the scenes.

The Central Committee elected at each party congress then "elects" a new Politburo in much the same way as the Central Committee itself was elected. The Politburo compiles a list of nominees to be elected to the Politburo—and the Central Committee duly votes its approval. The principle could perhaps be summed up as "You scratch my back, and I'll scratch yours."

but the result is that the members of the two largely self-perpetuating groups hang on to power as long as there is life in their bodies, growing older and older in office, so that the ruling elite gradually becomes a gerontocracy.

The average age of the Politburo members has increased from year to year and from congress to congress and is now 66 years, greater than that of any comparable ruling body in the world, but the average age of the inner group is 70 years. Some of the most influential members, in addition to Brezhnev at 69, are President Podgorny (72), Premier

Kosygin (71), the ideologist Suslov (73), Defense Minister Grechko (72).

The gradual increase in the average age of the Central Committee membership, from congress to congress, tells its own story. The average age of the Central Committee members elected in 1952, just before the death of Stalin, was 49; in 1956, when Khrushchev delivered the secret speech which deposed Stalin, it was 51; in 1961, it was 57; in 1966, at the first congress presided over by Brezhnev after he overthrew Khrushchev, it was 58; and in 1971 it rose to 59. There is much evidence be-

tween the lines of the Soviet press that this is regarded by the younger, more dynamic members of the party hierarchy, who see the need to their advancement blocked by the dead hand of the gerontocracy. If the seemingly impossible pattern of advancing years is not reversed at the 25th congress, the Soviet leadership will either crumble from old age, or it will be blown up by the head of steam building up from below. My own guess is that, failing the long overdue rejuvenation of the leadership, the rule of the Kremlin gerontocracy will end with a bang—not a whimper.

## The Misleading Primaries

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Despite all the hoopla about the New Hampshire primary, the historians are reminding us that primary elections since 1836 have seldom been decisive in nominating candidates for the presidency.

In the popular cliché, the primaries are advertised as "the stepping stones to the presidency," and this is often true. But usually they result in the nomination of the candidates who led the public opinion polls before the primaries began, or in the nomination of men who avoided the primary elections altogether.

For example, William R. Keach of the University of North Carolina, and Donald R. Matthews of the University of Washington, note in a Brookings Institution study that only once since 1836 have the primary elections resulted in the downfall of the man leading the polls at the start of the primaries, and only once in these two generations has a candidate been nominated who seemed hopelessly out of the race at the start. Both occurred in 1972, when Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine lost his lead in the primaries and was defeated for the nomination by a dark horse, Sen. George McGovern.

Keach and Matthews, in their study, "The Party's Choice," also remind us that the primaries left Dewey in 1948 and Eisenhower in 1952 about where they were before the primaries began, and that Willie in 1940, Stevenson in 1952 and Humphrey in 1968 all won their party's nomination without actively competing in the primaries at all.

### Letters

#### Reporting Bribes

Lookheed is losing aircraft orders worth billions of dollars because it allegedly bribed customers. Grumman is losing aircraft orders worth billions of dollars because it allegedly failed to bribe customers.

The U.S. economy is losing aircraft orders worth billions of dollars. Period. But how much of all this depends on the word "allegedly"? How much of the damage caused (unemployment in the aircraft industry, personal tragedies, distorted balances of payments) is due to immediate publication of allegations in the hope of gaining a scoop, with little attention to evidence other than at best a modicum of inherent probability? It is beginning to look as though press freedom in the United States is rapidly degenerating into unbridled license.

Indira Gandhi for president? A.D. SIMONE.

#### Downbeat

Re "The U.S. Economic Scene" (Herald Tribune, Feb. 18): I was surprised to read on the financial page: "Not everything in the recent news has been downbeat... The Democratic governor of New Jersey declared he would relax environmental standards in some areas to lower the cost of doing business and help the state's economy to expand." It is hard to believe that any responsible economist could write

such a statement and that the NYT would print it. New Jersey is already one of the most polluted states in the United States. Increasing pollution to the point that the state is unfit for humans does not seem the proper solution for economic growth or social improvement by any definition.

ALEC GRAHAM.

Brussels.

#### On U.S. Envoys

I am much obliged to Philippe Duivensteyn (Letters, Feb. 20) for his letter concerning my column (Herald Tribune, Feb. 7-8) on U.S. envoys. Unfortunately the title of my column was changed in order to make it focus on Luxembourg instead of on the general problem. I was distressed at the contemptuous way Washington replaced its ambassador and only a few months before the election—and for purely U.S. electoral reasons.

Indeed I know Ambassador Kingston Gould, the present U.S. envoy to the Hague. He is an unusually hard-working, energetic, intelligent, respected and popular ambassador from our country. He knows a good deal about the world outside of the United States and has a talent for languages. Both he and his wife are charming and effective representatives of the United States in the Netherlands and I am grateful to Mr. Duivensteyn for allowing me to point this out.

C.I. SULZBERGER.

Paris.

## The Mideast: Rising Star Of Damascus

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON.—The spectacular emergence of Soviet-linked Syria over U.S.-linked Egypt as the paramount Arab state in the Arab-Israeli struggle now threatens to undermine even further President Ford's fading prospects for a political settlement in the Mideast.

Syria has new standing as a prestigious architect of the political settlement in Lebanon and champion of the Palestine Liberation Organization. This forces the United States into a major reassessment of earlier hopes that Egypt and President Anwar Sadat would lead the Arab states surrounding Israel into settling the region's endless warfare.

The sudden accession of Syria to the political settlement in the Mideast within the fiscal year would seem to be partially blamed on Mr. Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who are now stuck with this unpleasant new reality.

But they are not wholly responsible. Equally at fault is the Israeli government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, which flatly rejected the Egyptian peace initiative in the summer of 1974 at least to confront the Palestinian question. Instead, Rabin insisted—eventually with U.S. support—on a new round of negotiations with President Sadat. This culminated in Kissinger's arrangement of Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights and all fields in the Sinai desert.

From quickening the pace of political settlement, the Israeli withdrawal (completed last week) led directly to the spectacular shift of Syria for Egypt as the dominant Arab influence in the confrontation with Israel.

### Linked to Moscow

Syria is closely linked to Moscow, a link totally unaffected by Cairo's 1970 decision to break the Soviet connection. Although the Kremlin has long sought to nail down its Syrian relationship with a treaty, the Syrian program, President Hafez Assad has always refused out of preference for arm's-length friendship. Treaty or not, immense Soviet arms shipments to Damascus are financed as they are received, without any semblance of the bitter negotiations over paying off Cairo's huge arms debt to the Soviet Union.

Accordingly, Syria's emergent dominance gives Moscow a ring-side seat it did not have during the protracted and eventually successful Kissinger negotiations between Egypt and Israel. More important and steeped in irony is the ominous development for Israel that emerged directly from the Israeli-Egyptian Sinai deal: The astonishing new partnership between King Hussein of Jordan and President Assad, an unlikely wedding of conservative royalist and radical-socialist Baathist regimes.

That such a threat by the two Arab states on Israel's eastern border, Israel's refusal to negotiate with the Palestinians to deal with the Palestine issue for the last eight years is a painful irony. It raises at least the possibility of a new four-way Arab alliance led by Syria and including Jordan, the PLO and Syrian-dominated Lebanon, with far closer political coordination and planning than ever before.

This combination, unthinkable a year ago, exists today for one reason: Israel's refusal to negotiate with the Palestinians in the Mideast. Syria's refusal to negotiate with Israel-Syrian problems until Israel agrees to negotiate with the PLO shocked U.S. policy-makers. A token withdrawal from the Golan Heights immediately after Israeli evacuation of the Sinai mountain passes, then move in diplomatic road show for a long engagement at a reconvened Geneva conference.

All that went down the drain with Syrian-led ostracism of Egypt for "selling out" the Arab world by making a separate Sinai deal with Israel, while the Palestine issue festered. Now the prospect of moving the dangerous Mideast stalemate to a new Geneva setting is dimmer than ever.

Strengthening of the new alliance between Syria and Jordan two states on the verge of war less than six years ago, guarantees continuously rising pressure on the United States and Israel to force action on the Palestine question. Any restraining influence from Cairo, which he risked so much to help the United States tamp down Mideast passions, is conspicuously absent in the new constellation of Arab prestige and power.



## a Rallies er Action Bank Rate

### unt Rate Raised, rt Credits Ended

From Wire Dispatches  
N. Feb. 25.—The lira strongly in bank trading reaction to the government emergency action late last week to support the currency. Immediate effect, the government raised the discount rate from 7 per cent to 10 per cent and also revoked export credit facilities since last summer. The government said that the official foreign exchange market will reopen today. The market was left after a flight from the country with 1 million in currency and reserves. Then the lira dropped in value against other currencies. Today, however, the rate to 84 to the dollar dropped as low as 307 to the dollar.

The deutsche mark the rate to 308 from 316 and the Swiss franc to 307 from 316. The lira also considered risky to reopen foreign markets next Monday. The government decided to foreign exchanges again, probably because central banks of the other European Community countries wanted a certain sup- the Italian currency, as "Italy has few reserves alone, possible speculative on the lira," one Milan said. To short-term credits riers will drain some 750 lire (about \$937 million) a banking system. An- billion lire will be drain- ing up by six weeks, 16, the handling over of that commercial bank, service ratio was recently 15.75 per cent of deposits 31 from 15 per cent.

## ell, Gulf Take Loss on Nuclear Venture

ST. VRAIN, Colo., Feb. 25.—The first commu- nity power station of its be built in the United as to have started pro- ductivity here for the Public Service Co. of in 1972. Now it looks generators will not start until late this year. They have lost its builder, Atomic Co., \$260 million on the project and the y approach \$300 million, it seems minuscule when 1 with the vast losses Royal Dutch Shell d Gulf Oil Corp. have in developing this new In fact, including re- money contributed by Washington, well billion has gone down October, General Atomic d to suspend nearly all al operations after a stori to develop the reactor considered by parts to be safer and silent than conventional to produce electricity.

## U.S. Banks erent Rate

### oons in U.K.

On Feb. 25 (AP-DJ).— 3 banks operating here their base lending rate minimum charged by British banks. National Bank of Chicago- duced its base rate on loans to 9 from 9.5 per cent the same time. Chase confirmed that it had its base rate to 8.25 per cent last Monday. Its reductions are usually by the U.K. clearing whose rate is currently cent. Banks do not make it their base rates. their most creditworthy can usually borrow at percentage point above rate. On Tuesday, First Ch- lender vice-president in said that further cuts bank's sterling base rate considered if the current the money market con- He said that sterling market rates, which have recently, would likely near their current levels further. Base-rate reductions come when loan demand in is slack.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Chrysler Sees Profits in Each Quarter

Chrysler Corp. expects to make a profit in each quarter of 1976, says chairman John Riccardo. While refusing to comment on specific earnings forecasts for the year, he says that the company expects to be in the black for each quarter. Analysts have forecast first-quarter earnings of \$60 million, or \$1.59 a share. The company reported on Tuesday a record net loss of \$360 million for 1975, but said it returned to profitable operations in the fourth quarter, earning \$35 million before losses from the sale of its Airtemp operation. Taking into account these losses, the company had a fourth-quarter loss of \$28 million.

### Syntax to Spin Off Zeecon Unit

Syntax Corp. plans to distribute to its shareholders the common stock of Zeecon Corp. held by Syntax. It is expected that Syntax shareholders will receive about one share of Zeecon for each 19 shares of Syntax the company said. Syntax now owns 1.1 million shares of Zeecon, about 44 per cent of its outstanding stock. The balance is held largely by the public. Syntax says it is planning to distribute the shares so that Zeecon may become a wholly independent company.

### Standard & Chartered Rights Issue

Standard & Chartered Banking Group Ltd. plans to raise \$21 million by way of a rights

issue of three new shares for every 20 held at a price of 35 pence a share. The new shares will be for the final dividend the bank plans to pay for its current 1976 fiscal year to end March 31. The bank proposes to pay a final dividend of 9 pence a share, making a total for the year equivalent to 24.23 pence, up from 20.166 pence a year earlier. The bank says it expects net profit for fiscal 1976, before extraordinary items, to total at least \$24 million, up from \$28.7 million the previous year. Proceeds of the rights issue will be used to expand its capital base. Standard & Chartered has extensive operations in Asia and Africa.

### Kloekner to Omit Dividend

Kloekner-Werke of West Germany plans to omit a dividend for the year ended Sept. 30, 1975. The steel company paid 6 per cent in the preceding year. It says that in light of the severity and duration of the 1975 worldwide steel crisis it decided against a payout. The company says that a dividend could only have been paid out of reserves, which the board decided would not be in the interest of the organization's financial position. The balance-sheet profit of \$37,000 deutsche marks (down from 21.38 million DM a year earlier) will therefore be carried forward, the company says. It adds that losses in steel production were made up for by profits in steel manufacturing and by adjusting its write-offs. No estimate of operating profit or loss was given.

### Despite Record Trade Surplus Last Year

## Increased Imports Anger U.S. Companies

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP-DJ).—The United States finished 1975 with a record \$11-billion surplus of exports over imports, but the picture is not universally rosy.

For example, imports of nuts, bolts and screws—called industrial fasteners in manufacturing circles—are alarming domestic producers say. Last year, imported nuts captured 62 per cent of the U.S. market, they say. Unless imports are rolled back, "the U.S. fastener industry will be forced by 1980 to close at least two-thirds of its manufacturing capacity" for standard bolts, nuts and cap screws, the Industrial Fastener Institute says. Fastener makers recently were turned down by the federal government in their request for a mandatory quota on fastener imports.

Also, manufacturers of bearings, specialty steels, shoes, color television sets, shippers and many other widely used products are worried about losing an increasing share of the market to foreign producers.

They are joined by many smaller, specialized industries, such as tool-and-die shops that supply tooling to auto manufacturers, makers of wire rope for cranes and other uses and suppliers of certain blue pigments. Some labor unions are equally concerned. United Auto Workers, for example, is complaining about Chrysler Corp.'s recent decision to buy imported Volkswagen engines for its new small car instead of producing a small engine in the United States.

Such complaints are picking up after a respite in 1974 and early 1975. Foreign goods are again pouring in at cut-rate prices, some manufacturers and unions complain. The manufacturers say overseas producers appear to be concentrating on the strengthening U.S. market to offset a slack demand in their own economies. Moreover, they add, some foreign governments are pushing exports to help pay for high-priced oil. "Looking at the problem from

a wider perspective, the whole U.S. economy is becoming more closely tied into the world economy," says James McCarthy, an economist for the Conference Board in New York.

A larger proportion of all U.S. manufactured goods are exported, and a larger part of what the U.S. consumes is imported. Thus, we will probably have more companies hurting from imports even when overall imports and exports may be in balance," he adds.

Many U.S. businessmen are watching developments in the specialty steel industry as a test case to see how much protection they will get from such foreign price cutting. The U.S. International Trade Commission recently recommended that quotas be set on imports of stainless and other specialty steels that would reduce imports to about 10 per cent below this 1974 total.

The federal government is not alarmed about an import threat to U.S. industry generally. Officials continue to push for lower barriers that would permit more world trade rather than restrict it. However, the Commerce Department does agree that imports are rising. The department predicts that the nation will slip back into a trade deficit in 1976, a dramatic change from the huge surplus of 1975.

## AKZO Has a Loss Of \$164 Million

ARNHEM, Netherlands, Feb. 25 (AP-DJ).—AKZO NV registered a loss of 442 million guilders (\$164 million) last year following a net profit of 380 million guilders in 1974, the chemicals, fibers and pharmaceuticals producer reported today.

The 1975 loss includes a 250-million-guilder provision for a reorganization of the Enka Glanzstoff synthetic fibers division. Without this and other special provisions, the loss was 189 million guilders.

In an initial report on last year's results, AKZO said the sales in the year's fourth quarter rose substantially compared with the corresponding period of 1974. The rise occurred mainly in the synthetic fibers and chemical products sectors, but price levels remained too low, and the fourth quarter also yielded a loss.

## TRIAD INVESTMENT FUND

Société anonyme

Siège social: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen.

Registre de commerce B No. 7.966.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of TRIAD INVESTMENT FUND S.A., a Luxembourg corporation, will be held at 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, on March 5, 1976, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to the request of Triad Holding Corporation, as provided for by Article 12 of the Statutes of the corporation, to deliberate on the following proposed resolutions:

RESOLVED, that this corporation revoke that certain Management Agreement between it and Triad Capital Management International Inc. dated March 15, 1968, and that notice to that effect be given to said Triad Capital Management International Inc. immediately.

RESOLVED, that the resignation of Adil M. Khushoggi as a director of this corporation be hereby accepted by the shareholders effective immediately.

RESOLVED, that Jean P. Boissavet be and hereby is appointed as a director of this corporation, to serve as the same until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors be and hereby is authorized and directed to appoint Dr. Salah Daif and Jean P. Boissavet of this corporation, to conduct the day-to-day management of the assets of this corporation including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, selection of appropriate investments, issuing instructions for purchases and sales to the Custodian of the Corporation, determination of the Net Assets of the Corporation, entering into contracts in the name of the corporation for the provision of investment advisory services to the corporation, sell and distribute shares of the corporation authorized by the corporation, accept subscriptions for and repurchase shares of the corporation and to otherwise conduct the administrative affairs of the corporation within guidelines to be more definitively established by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors.

## West Studies Freight Rates Of Russians

### Other Shippers Charge Prices Are Undercut

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP-DJ).—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that the department is consulting with other Western governments on the alleged undercutting of shipping freight rates by the Soviet Union.

It has not yet been established in the consultations with other Western governments whether the allegations are true or, if so, what action Western governments would take, he emphasized. Moscow has denied the allegations about its fast-growing cargo fleet, claiming that the expansion is being made in preparation for resumed world trade growth.

Following recent complaints from British and European ship-owners and shipowners' associations, an executive of Ellerman Lines said in a radio interview last night that Soviet shipping rates are being cut as much as 40 to 50 per cent below usual market levels for certain trades. He said that Western lines are trying to persuade shippers that it is not in their own long-term interest to support such "politically inspired" competition.

A study published this week by Seastar, a British magazine, claims that Western fears have been magnified by the fact that new Russian dry cargo ships are coming into the shipping market at a time of record slump.

The study says that under the five-year industrial development plan, 1976-1980, the Soviet fleet is expected to make a net gain, after scrapping, of 3.4 million deadweight tons.

After reviewing Western countries' efforts to combat Soviet shipping competition and the effects of the latter on traditional cargo trades, the study says Moscow's side of the controversy. It says that the Russians insist they need a bigger fleet to cope with their sharply expanding trade with the West. Seastar adds that with signs of world economic revival "there should be more business for everybody," and this could be an opportunity for Western shipping to work out with the Russians rules for future competition so both systems can work side by side.



Karl Ziegler



J. R. Maitland

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Karl Ziegler, assistant vice-president of First National Bank of Chicago, has joined First Chicago Ltd.'s international Euro-currency loan syndication department.

Borg-Warner Chemicals has appointed J.R. Maitland to manage its European pipes market. Previously he was development manager of Borg-Warner Chemicals U.K.

Joe Homsy has been appointed director of chemical marketing, Europe, for the Unifroyal chemical division. Previously Mr. Homsy was marketing manager, latex and plastics.

James Murphy has been appointed director for Europe in General Dynamics Corp.'s international department. For the past two years he has been in-

involved in the sale of the F-16 fighter plane to NATO countries. Mr. Murphy replaces Jack Flesher, who has joined the company's electronics division in the United States.

Jean-Louis Reconsigne has been appointed director of Continental Bank in Brussels, a subsidiary of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. He replaces Roger Sherman, who has been appointed senior resident officer at Continental's London office. Mr. Reconsigne was previously manager of the bank's Athens branch.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has announced the promotions to controller of Karl Burki and Siegfried Buchberger. Mr. Burki is assigned to the bank's Zurich office, while Mr. Buchberger is at the Frankfurt office.

## Boom Forecast for Germany

MUNICH, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—West Germany's top independent Economic Research Institute today predicted a minor boom for West German industry this year.

In its monthly report, the institute said total industrial production should rise by between 5 and 6 per cent after a 7.5-per-cent fall in 1975.

The institute said the iron and steel industry should show a clear expansion over 1975. At

the end of 1975, orders had risen by about 20 per cent from the extreme, low point registered in the first quarter of the year.

In addition, the institute forecast a 10-per-cent production rise by the automobile industry and a considerable increase in the manufacture of chemical goods, which had declined by about 13 per cent last year. Textiles and plastics had also livened up and were expected to continue their improvement.

## Prices Drop On NYSE in Profit-Taking

### Some Blue-Chip Issues Rally Late in Session

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (HTT).—Prices opened on a firm note today but were dragged down later by steady profit-taking on the New York Stock Exchange.

Some of the blue chips and secondary shares made a partial recovery in late trading, but popular averages generally pointed lower.

One analyst suggested that perhaps another reason the market was unable to make much headway was because investors were "chewing over the results of the presidential primary election in New Hampshire" and its possible impact on President Ford's campaign.

The Dow Jones industrial index closed at 994.57, up 1.02. It was off about 6 points at its low for the session, and down 1.74 at 3 o'clock.

Declining issues moderately outnumbered gains about 890 to 665, and volume totaled 34.68 million shares compared with 34.38 million yesterday.

At the close of NYSE trading, Johnson & Johnson was off 1 3/8 at 85 1/2. It said a subsidiary discontinued the U.S. production of its Ortho-Novum oral contraceptive.

Raychem lost a point to 73 despite an increase in the quarterly dividend.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed mixed in active trading. The Amex index rose 0.14 to 105.25.

Bonds closed firmer after moving indecisively through the session when the Federal Reserve moved into the market very late in the day buying U.S. government agency securities outright for its own account.

Dealers said the Fed's move into the market was too late to know exactly how aggressive it was in its purchases, but the action improved sentiment enough to raise prices by 2/32 to 4/32 in the government sector and by 1/8 to 1/4 point in the corporate sector by the end of the session. In Chicago, wheat futures gained 8 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade, marking the third straight advance for a total of nearly 18 cents.

## European Banking Company Limited

### Directors

C.F. Karsten Chairman  
\*F.J. Hoogendijk  
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV  
S.M. Yassukovich Managing Director  
A. Monti  
\*E. Braggiotti  
Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA  
G.N. Schmidl-Chiari  
\*O.K. Finsterwalder  
Creditanstalt-Bankverein  
W. Guth  
\*E.W. von Heyden  
Deutsche Bank AG  
M.G. Wilcox  
\*J. Hendley  
Midland Bank Limited  
P.E. Janssen  
\*E. de Villegas de Clercamp  
Société Générale de Banque SA  
M. Vienot  
\*D. Hua  
Société Générale (France)  
I.T.H. Logie Deputy Managing Director  
J.C. Chandler Executive Director and Secretary  
W.R. Slee Executive Director  
P. Jeanty  
H. Kippenberger  
Banque Européenne de Crédit (BEC)  
\*Alternates

### Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1975

ASSETS	£
Cash in hand, balances with bankers and money at call and short notice	26,679,186
Bank certificates of deposit and promissory notes	35,022,828
Other deposits with banks	58,853,676
Investments	3,532,977
Loans, advances and other accounts	102,152,496
Assets leased to clients	625,290
Fixed assets	483,713
	<u>£227,350,166</u>
LIABILITIES	
Current and deposit accounts	208,158,623
Other liabilities	5,696,291
Taxation	1,774,967
	<u>215,629,881</u>
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES	
Share capital	10,175,000
Retained profit	1,545,285
	<u>£227,350,166</u>

### Extracts from the Chairman's Statement:

"During 1975, the Bank made substantial progress in all areas of its activity. Profit before tax amounted to £2,129,485, representing a rise of 73% over the pre-tax profit reported for the seventeen months covered by our first Annual Report. Profit after tax also registered a satisfactory gain of 85%, amounting to £1,002,485, compared with £542,800 for the previous period."

"In assessing the future, much depends on the economic situation in general and the developments in the international capital markets in particular, but we have every hope of a continuing expansion in our business."

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Registered Office: 40 Basinghall Street, London EC2P 2DY. Telephone: 01-638 0401 Telex: 8811001 and the Chicago Office: 115 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603. Telephone: 312 368 8900 Telex: 253852

### Member Banks:

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA Creditanstalt-Bankverein  
Deutsche Bank AG Midland Bank Limited Société Générale de Banque SA Société Générale (France)



**NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 25**[illegible]











Stocks and Div in \$	Sts. P/E 100s	3 p.m. High Low	Ch'ge prev. Close	Stocks and Div in \$	Sts. P/E 100s	3 p.m. High Low	Ch'ge prev. Close	Stocks and Div in \$	Sts. P/E 100s	3 p.m. High Low	Ch'ge prev. Close
16 1/2	13 1/2	Plattyne	.12	10 1/4	12 1/4	17 1/4	1 1/4	22 1/4	7 1/4	Russell	.80
6 26	22			21 1/4	27 1/4						

[illegible]







## First Game of Season

ent Returns to Goal  
NHL Flyers Tie, 5-5

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25 (UPI)—Trophy-winning goalie Peter Hodge made his last night and let get by him but his Flyers still managed against the Washington Capitals.

An all-star goalkeeper, Hodge, 30, had missed all 60 saves after undergoing surgery Oct. 14.

He had to overcome it as Washington's Ron Schoen and Hartland scored goals to put the Flyers' worst lead on their backs by the end of the first period.

Schoen and Reggie Leach scored on goals 38 and 39 to put Philadelphia 4-0, but Washington again take the lead on defenseman Pete Scarsi.

Don tied it with 5:23.

**On the Defense**

TORONTO, Feb. 25 (UPI)—An Ontario provincial court judge yesterday ordered Dan Maloney of the Detroit Red Wings to stand trial for assault. It is the third case in the 59-year history of the National Hockey League in which a player has faced criminal conviction for violence committed on the ice.

Judge Aaron Brown, after a lengthy review of the case presented at a preliminary hearing Feb. 2 and 3, told the crowded courtroom, "I have formed the opinion that there is sufficient evidence to put the accused on trial."

Maloney was charged with assault causing bodily harm to Brian Glennie of the Toronto Maple Leafs in a game here last Nov. 5. If convicted, the left wing, 26, faces up to five years in prison.

A trial date will be set April 5, but the trial was not expected to begin until after the end of the season.

In recapping the preliminary hearing, Brown said the defense attempted to show that hockey altercations were an accepted part of the game and occurred, in effect, with the consent of the victim.

"Respectfully," Brown said, "I do not agree. In my respectful view, there's both good law and good sense that the force and effect of the criminal law should apply equally and evenly within the society and within the sporting arena."

Glennie was hospitalized overnight with what was diagnosed as a concussion. According to testimony at the preliminary hearing, Maloney attacked Glennie from behind, punched him in the face, threw him to the ice, punched him again, then twice lifted him from the ice and dropped him.

## Penguin Centers on Scoring

By Robin Herman

DETROIT, Feb. 25 (UPI)—The Penguins, the club's sixth game in eight nights.

Larouche, only 20, picked up 15 points in his last five games and is now the fifth highest National Hockey League scorer with 37 goals and 47 assists. A teammate, Jere Lehtinen, is right behind him in the standings.

The Penguins rank as the third highest scoring team after Montreal and Philadelphia. Under the direction of Ken Schinkel, their latest coach, their record stands at 11 victories, 2 losses and 5 ties. They are unbeaten in their last nine games which includes six victories.

These Penguins have drawn within five points of the second-place Los Angeles Kings in the Western Division and have a game in hand.

Schinkel dismissed the strategic change he introduced when he took over as coach for the second time, replacing Marc Boileau.

"We're keeping the puck out of the middle area in our end of the rink," he said. "I tell the wingers to bring the puck up on the outside so if it's intercepted the other guy isn't in front of the net. I keep harping at them and eventually it sinks in."

"When a guy has the puck at the boards he has three choices. He can bring it up past the blue line; he can take a couple strides and pass it up to a breaking center or he can eat it. You can't give it up."

The Penguins have more 20-goal scorers—seven—than any other team in the league. Boston, Buffalo, Montreal and the New York Islanders each have five players in that category.

Larouche is only two points away from the club scoring record of 88 held by Ron Schock; 19 games remain in the season. Pittsburgh is two goals short of a club mark of 43 goals in a season; he shares the mark with Lowell MacDonald.

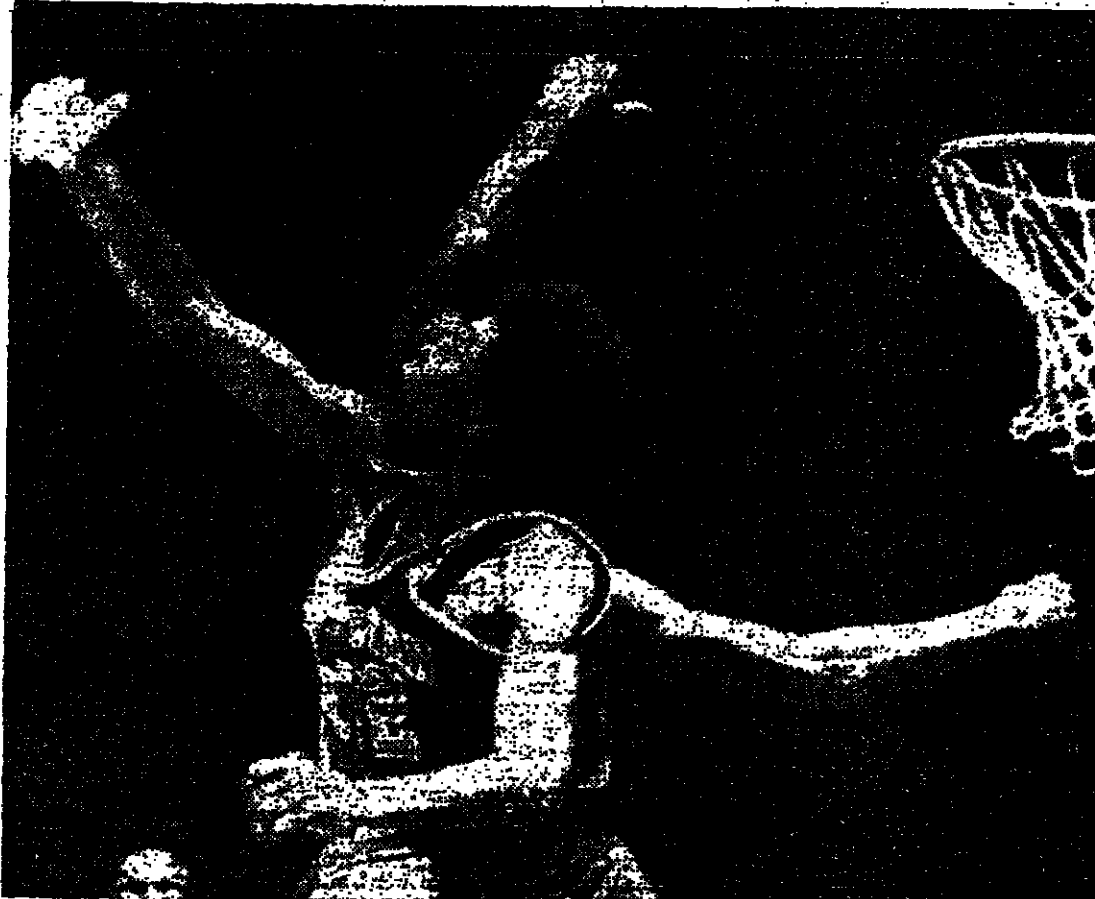
## WHA Results

**Tuesday's Games**

Calgary 3, Edmonton 2 (Lawson, Power, Bull, R. Morris, B. MacKenzie, T. McNamee).

Quebec 4, Houston 1 (Tardif, 2, Cloutier, 2, Bernier, 2).

Edmonton 3, Toronto 5 (Kivry, 2, D. Schick, 2, Boston, Dreding, G. Schick, Peltz, Simpson, 2, Martin, 2).



BASKETBALL WINDMILL—Cleo Wright of American University is in front of Rutgers' Mike Dabney as they battle for rebound during first half. Rutgers won college game...

Braves' Rally  
In Last Minute  
Beats Knicks

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (UPI)—The Buffalo Braves, trailing by three points with 1 minute 13 seconds to play, scored nine straight points to defeat the New York Knicks, 108-102, last night in the National Basketball Association.

With three minutes remaining, reserve guard Ken Charles scored a goal to put the Braves ahead, 100-99. Walt Frazier, who scored 24 points, then converted two fouls and a jumper by John Gianelli, who tallied 23 points, gave the Knicks a 103-100 lead.

Jim McMillan tied the score on a three-point play and Bob McAdoo sank two foul shots with 33 seconds remaining to clinch the Braves' victory. McAdoo and Randy Smith had 34 points each for Buffalo.

**Bullets 92, Bulls 83**

At Chicago, Phil Chenier scored 20 second-half points on his way to a 32-point performance in leading Washington to a 92-83 victory over the Bulls. Chicago took a 42-41 lead at halftime as Mickey Johnson scored 14 straight points to put him within one point of the NBA record for consecutive points, held by Wilt Chamberlain.

Chenier went to work in the third quarter with nine points and reserve Len Robinson tallied eight within a 3:47 span to give the Bulls a 76-61 lead.

**At Portland, Ore., Philadelphia 104**

led by George McGinnis and Doug Collins, snapped a five-game losing streak by holding off the Trail Blazers, 106-102. Collins led Philadelphia with 25 points while McGinnis added 23 points, 22 rebounds, 10 assists and five steals. Geoff Petrie led Portland with 28 points, 20 in the second half, and Lloyd Neal added 15 points.

**Kings 150, Suns 117**

At Phoenix, Ariz., rookie Bill Robinson came off the bench to score five points in overtime and spark Kansas City to a 120-117 victory over the Suns. Robinson replaced Ollie Johnson, who fouled out with 9:59 left in the overtime period and the score still tied at 109, the same as at the end of regulation play.

**At Portland, Ore., Philadelphia 104**

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**At Portland, Ore., Philadelphia 104**

**At Portland, Ore., Philadelphia 104**



...while in pre play, the Warriors' Rick Barry goes high to pass over the outstretched arms of Celtics' Paul Silas. Golden State's Derek Dickey is the target of Barry's toss.

## Cavaliers' Coach Trades Laughs for Victories

By John Schullian

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI)—Bill Fitch doesn't have much time to tell jokes anymore. He's too busy winning basketball games with a team that used to consist of inadvertent straight men.

The Cleveland Cavaliers possess the third-best record in the National Basketball Association and the best record in the Midwest Division. Not only are they ahead of the Washington Bullets, but the Cavaliers have beaten Washington in three of their five meetings this year.

Such success is a surprise, even to some of the Cavaliers. As Nate Thurmond, their regular center, says with a shy smile, "I may have underestimated us."

That was easy to do at the

start of the season. The Cavaliers had never made the playoffs in their five years of existence, and most of them would have finished second in a recognition contest with their neighborhood Fuller Brush man.

But Cleveland has crept up on its competition with a minimum of bluster and a maximum of hard work. "We've been doing whatever is necessary to have a shot at victory in the final minutes," says Fitch.

The formula requires a lot of hard work. "If that sounds something like what Golden State devised last year to become the NBA champion, so be it. Fitch isn't making any apologies.

"It just makes sense to use as many players as you can over an 82-game season," says the only coach the Cavaliers have had.

"If you're relying on just one or two guys and something happens to one of them, you're in trouble. But if you're using eight or nine guys and somebody gets hurt, your percentages of survival are a lot better."

Not to mention that Fitch's brainwork keeps his troops fresh, happy and imbued with team spirit. An ingredient that past Cleveland clubs occasionally missed for as badly as victories.

"Some nights it seems like three of our players were trying to keep the ball away from the other two," recalls Austin Carr, who arrived in the Cavaliers' backcourt by way of Notre Dame.

"You never see anything like that around here now," Thurmond says. "The Cavaliers had 6 victories, 11 losses when they traded two players to Chicago for him; since then they have gone 29-12, including an eight-game winning streak, and they have become the league's second-toughest defensive team."

The hotheaded, 34-year-old center averages only five points and five rebounds, but no one connected with the Cavaliers has the slightest doubt about his importance on and off the court.

"You have to have strong center play for 45 minutes in the NBA," says Fitch, "and when a fresh Nate Thurmond replaces a tired Jim Chones, we have that."

"You could take a movie of those 15 or 16 minutes Nate plays in place of Jim and send it to a basketball clinic. Nate does everything the way it should be done on defense—position, timing,

## Owners' Lockout Latest Ploy

## Baseball's Power Struggle Persists

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (UPI)—Maybe it isn't a death wish that motivates the men who own baseball. Maybe it only looks that way. Maybe they believe they can accomplish something besides self-destruction by locking the players out of training camp and antagonizing them at a sensitive stage when they need all the goodwill they can get if they are to salvage anything from this winter of defeat.

Maybe they don't appreciate how foolish they make themselves look pretending they can still dictate to the players when in fact they are the supplicants seeking concessions.

"It is in the best interests of everyone," the two league presidents wrote to the players the other day, "that we work together so we can begin our preparations for another great season, one which we all hope will surpass the last one in performance, excitement and fan interest." Whereupon they announced the lockout in a naked and clumsy attempt at intimidation.

That is how they work together. Did this mean the owners were willing to jeopardize the season? "If we have to," said Lee MacPhail, the American League president. "That is how they begin preparations for another great season."

As destructive and counterproductive an action as anyone can imagine," Marvin Miller calls the lockout, and the executive director of the players' union may be understating it.

In all past contract negotiations between the players' union and the owners, the players struggled to improve their condition and the owners yielded by inches in some areas, stood firm in others. This winter, for the first time, positions are reversed. "Give us a reserve system we can live with," the owners are asking the players, but the lockout proves, they have not yet learned to say please.

When Peter Setts, the arbitrator, found that Andy Messersmith and Dave McNally had worked out the option year of their contracts and were free agents, he said his award was no emancipation proclamation. The decision did, however, force open a chink in the reserve system. The owners went running back to court and a federal judge told them, "Yes, the standard contract says that employer may renew the old one for a period of one year. That sure enough means 12 months."

"In the wake of court rulings upholding the decision of arbitrator Setts," says MacPhail's letter to the players, "baseball currently is faced with a reserve system that the operating people in club management look upon as unworkable. The single year renewal option attacks the very fundamental

aspects of competitive balance and team operations. Your association has been advised that the club simply cannot live with this situation."

It is rude to interrupt, but it becomes necessary at this point to ask Lee and Club Pereny of the National League and all the rest of the hierarchy how they know this is unworkable. Would they tell us, please, about the time they tried it and it didn't work? When they say they cannot live with this situation, do they mean—as the words seem to mean—that they cannot operate within the law or by the terms of a contract that they themselves wrote?

"In the light of this," MacPhail was writing before he was so rudely interrupted, "the clubs feel they have no recourse but to pursue court action to overturn this decision... Despite this, we have every intention of making every effort to reach a solution to our problems as quickly as possible through negotiations with your association."

And toward this end they call a lockout.

The owners had been saying right along that they couldn't afford to run the training camps and then have the players go on strike when the season was due to open. The players had been assuring them all along that they need fear no strike. If a new basic agreement could not be reached before the camps opened, they would continue negotiating while the teams trained. If agreement still hadn't been reached on April 1, the players would open the season, asking only that collective bargaining proceeds in good faith.

The players have no intention of striking and no need to strike. They are making no demands with regard to the reserve system, being satisfied with the right to win freedom by playing out the option. It is the owners who are making the demands, and what they are demanding is simply that the players give up gains they have already won.

Obviously, there was no need to padlock the camps and there is no justification for it. The players will recognize it for the childish play that it is.

"The idea of playing baseball and negotiating and having it drag on is not desirable," MacPhail said. He contends that the owners can pursue court action and conduct serious negotiations at the same time. However, an even higher authority than the president of the American League has spoken on this point.

These are the words of Bowie Kuhn, commissioner of all baseball: "To think they were seriously embarking on realistic negotiations when they were committed to litigation is nonsense, in my judgment."

The San Francisco Giants could use more time, too, to settle ownership problems and go about hiring a manager. As Bobby Munger said, Munger asked about his reaction to the delay. "You can't go to a camp if you don't have a team to go to a camp for."

Perhaps the most harried persons now, as a result of the owners' decision to keep camps closed, are the traveling secretaries and the managers of hotels where the players stay during spring training. Two of those managers discussed the problem yesterday.

Dave Seavie had put aside 40 rooms for the Yankees at the Fort Lauderdale Inn, while Gerald McKenna had reserved the same

number at the St. Petersburg Hilton for the Mets.

Bill Biss of the Yankees and Lou Nuss of the Mets, the traveling secretaries, were in Florida working with the hotel people on a daily basis, trying to insure that they neither lose their money nor have to spend any money for them until the players arrive.

"We released the rooms about a week or 10 days ago," Seavie said. "The Yankees wouldn't guarantee them, which is understandable, but they're supposed to give us as much notice as possible. Right now we're running full (172 rooms) so we're not losing a thing. If it were settled suddenly, though, we'd have a problem. I can't afford to sit here holding 40 rooms for the Yankees not knowing when, if ever, it will be settled. But when it is, we'll have to scramble."

Some persons contend that labor negotiations and lawsuits sour fans' interest in baseball, but Seavie said several persons stopped at his hotel each day recently and asked if the Yankees had arrived yet.

Veck, who has threatened to have his Chicago White Sox start on time, wants to open camps as fast as those in Fort Lauderdale can start watching baseball again.

"People are getting tired of buying scorecards to identify the attorneys," Veck said. "And they're tired of reading a box score that doesn't have runs, hits and errors, but says how many guys were injured, how many courts have been entered and what courts they are." The owners have delayed the start of practices because of lawsuits.

Gabe Paul, president of the Yankees, agreed that it would be best to start playing baseball, but not under the present circumstances.

"Much as you hate to think of having no baseball at all this year," he said, "that's a possibility. Sometimes you have no choice. I think you have to judge the tenor of the people involved. Some things are so vital to the operation that you have to suffer immediate losses for the benefit of the long-term operation. You have to put it on a scale and weigh it."

The owners obviously have adopted that attitude, at least for now, so there's no telling how long it will be until the players step on the scales to weigh themselves the first day of spring training.

**NBA Results**

**Tuesday's Games**

Philadelphia 100, Portland 102 (Coleman 25, McMillan 23, Frazier 28, Neal 11).

Kansas City 130, Phoenix 117 (Walker 28, Archibald 24, Adams 20, Westbrook 21).

Washington 82, Chicago 83 (Chenier 28, Hayes 20, Johnson 20, Love 21).

Buffalo 109, New York 102 (Macdonald 34, Smith 24, Hayward 24, Frazier 24).

**ABA Results**

**Tuesday's Games**

New York 111, Virginia 100 (Erving 23, Jones 23, Jackson 21, Calvin 17, Birden 17).

St. Louis 116, Kentucky 103 (Barnes 25, Potts 20, Gilmore 23, Lucas 27).

**19. To expedite a delivery.**

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